THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 53—No. 16. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, April 19, 1871. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

S. C. COYLE, practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, on Third street, Beaver, Pa., (nearly opposite Moore's Drug Store. apr19'71;1y

E. F. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office east end of Third street, Beaver, Pa. mar30'71;1y

DR. J. S. MCNUTT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court-House. apr12'71;1y

JOHN MOORE, *Druggist* and dealer in paints, oils, pure medical Wines and Liquors, Glassware, Lamps and Fancy Goods; Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. sept28;1y

J. D. FAST, Dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Confectionery, Tobacco and Cigars. (sept28;1y

HENRY MEIZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Main st. [sept28;1y

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Hugo Andriessen, Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. [sept28;1y

S. J ANDERSON, Dealer in the improved Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine, Main st. See card in another column. sept28;1y

BEACON Mrs E. H., Dealer in Millinery Goods & Trimmings; cor 3d st. and Diamond. sept28;1y

JAMES MOORE, Grocery & Restaurant Choice Teas, Best Coffees, Tobacco and Cigars; Confectionery and Vegetables, Main st. sept28;1y

O. H. ANSHUTZ, Dealer in Tinware, Stoves, Grates, &c., West end 3d st. sept28;1y

T. W. DEVORE, Insurance agent, Beaver, Pa. Call and get your property insured. oct6;1y

PITTSBURGH.

J. MORGANSTERN, Dealer in Boots & Shoes, No 86 Market St, Pittsburgh, Pa. [sept14;1y

CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Post Office. Publishers of the "Real Estate Register," sent free, Pittsburgh. [sept14;1y

J. HENDERSON & BROS., Wholesale Druggists, 208 Liberty St, Pittsburgh. sept14;1y

J. D RAMALEY'S ATPARLOR, 23 Fifth Avenue, (near Market St.) Pittsburgh. [sept14;1y

S. A CLARKE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 118 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [sept14;1y

J. KNOWLES & CO. 77 & 79 Market St., Pittsburgh—Importers and dealers in Notions, Trimmings, Jewelry, White Goods, &c. [sept14;1y

REYER & BROTHERS, French and American Confectioners—Dealers in nuts, fruits, &c., 128, 126, 130 Wood St. Pittsburgh, [sept14;1y

J. S. MOORE, Dealer in choice Teas, Coffees & Family Groceries, No 20 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. sept14;1y

JOHN BIGGERT & SON, Dealers in the New Wheel Family Sewing Machines, 116 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. sept14;1y

OLIVER MCCLINTOCK & CO., Dealers in Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., Special rates to Clergy, 23 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [sept14;1y

P. Successor to J. M. ROBBins, Dealer in Fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Silver ware, No 15 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh. [sept14;1y

W. A. LYONS, House and Sign Painter; writes to order Show Cards for every business.—No. 7 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [sept14;1y

T. C. FULTON, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Furniture and Chairs;—Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak. 43 Smithfield st. [oct3;1y

NEW BRIGHTON.

PROSPECT MOUNT NURSERIES.—Evergreens and small Fruits. Three miles east of New Brighton. (mar29) E. THOMAS.

DRUGS.—GILLILAND & KERR, Druggists and Apothecaries, cor. Broadway and Falls sts, New Brighton, Pa. (Successors to L. B. Noble.) feb28;1y

GEO. F. SIMON, Bakery & Confectionery, 3 R. R. street. Special attention given to weddings and balls.

S. & J. SNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailors,—Broadway, New Brighton. See adv [sept14;1y

A. M. WHISLER, *Dentist*. Broadway, New Brighton. [sept14;1y

H. NOSS, Photographer, Wilson's Block, Broadway. Best photographs from re-touched negatives. (sept24;1y

WINTER & BEDISON, Jewelers and Tobacconists, Broadway, N. Brighton. [sept28;1y

J. HORTTER, Groceries, Queensware and Household Goods, Broadway. [sept14;1y

EVAN PUGH, Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Blinds, Books, Stationery & Notions, Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. [sept28;1y

SCHIFF & STEINFELD, Dealers in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods & Notions; Merchant Tailors & Clothiers, Broadway. oct12;1y

BEAVER FALLS.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Dealer in Improved Howe Sewing Machines. Main St., Beaver Falls. sept14;1y

MRS. E. KING,—Dry Goods, Queensware and Millinery, corner of Main and Baker streets, Beaver Falls. sept14;1y

KENDALL & TANNEY, Artists & Fresco Painters; also, House and Sign Painters. Shop in Beaver Falls. sept28;1y

A. FLEMING, Dealer in Boots and Shoes of every description, at low prices, and of a superior quality, Main St, Beaver Falls, Pa. jan18;1y

BRIDGEWATER.

GEORGE HEIDEGGER, House and Sign Painter, Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. apr12'71;1y

A. BREHM, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver-Ware, Spectacles, &c. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. [feb15'71;1y

DANIEL MILLER, Fashionable Tailor. None but ex_cienced workmen employed. Shop on ridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. feb8'71;1y

JAMES PORTER, Tinner, Dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron ware, and Iron Cistern Pumps; Bridge st, Bridgewater. (sept14;1y

C. BLATNER, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. sept14;1y

A. C. HURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Flour, Groceries, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. sept14;1y

H. DOHERTY, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Bridge Street, Bridgewater. sept14;1y

HANAUER, Millinery, Trimmings & Notions—Bridge st., Bridgewater. sept14;1y

L. F. WEINMAN, Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, Bridge St., Bridgewater. (sept14;1y

MRS. BRUHN, Gentlemen's Clothing cleansed and pressed. Water St, above Bridge. (sept14;1y

JOHN WOODRUFF, Marble Cutter; Monuments & Tombstones of all descriptions made to order, Ft. Market and Water streets. (sept14;1y

J. STILES & CO. Groceries, Queensware, Window Glass, Flour, Feed & Country Produce, Dunlap's corner, Bridge St. Bridgewater. [sept21;1y

HIRAM MEANOR, Dealer in Monongahela and Cedar Ware, Cor. Water and B. Clark's, Beaver, and at Smith's Drug Store, in Bridgewater, will be promptly attended to. Cash on delivery—Lowest price. Yard—McDonald's Point. sept28;1y

ROCHESTER.

HANKINS—Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, and agents for Singer's Sewing machine; New York and R. R. St. Rochester. (feb22;1y

SIGMUND GROTZ, Gunsmith, New work, of the best material, made to order. All work warranted. Repairing neatly done. Prices Low. Adam St., Rochester, Pa. jan18;1y

WILL SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery. Madison st., near Diamond, Rochester, Pa. (sept14;1y

HENRY LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all kinds. Brighton st., above Plow Factory. See adv't. (sept14;1y

JOHN KARCHER, Baker and Confectioner,—Water st., Rochester, Pa. (sept14;1y

INGRAHAM BOYD, Wagon & Carriage Maker, Railroad st., Rochester, Pa. (sept14;1y

SAMUEL C. HANNEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester. [sept14;1y

DR. L. S. WINANS, Electrical Physician; Chronic diseases made a specialty. Office, corner of Diamond and Bridge sts., Rochester. [sept14;1y

SPEYERER & SONS, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, Boat stores, Iron & Nails. Cor. Water & James sts.

G. FREDERICK, Baker and Confectioner.—Wedding Cakes and Ice Cream furnished promptly. On Diamond, Rochester. (sept14;1y

FOR SALE by A. SILVERMAN, Headquarters for Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, Notions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods generally, Water street, Rochester, Pa. [sept14;1y

MILLER & CO., Contractors and Builders, Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Shutters &c. Dealers in Lumber, Lath & Shingles, Rochester. [sept14;1y

SCOTT, BOYLE & WILLIAMS, Successors to Linkins & Co., Dealers in Sawed and Planed Lumber, Lath & Shingles, Rochester. sept28;1y

POWERS' LIVERY STABLE & COAL YARD, between R. R. station and Ohio river. oct19;1y

SCHROPP CHAS., Manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, Spouting, &c., attended to. N.York st., oct19;1y

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnston House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near R. R. Depot. oct12;1y

D. MILLER, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Store on the Diamond, Rochester, Pa. oct19;1y

J. WALTER & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Wagons, Coaches, Buggies, Spring-wagons, Sleighs, &c. Blacksmithing and horse-shoeing done in the best manner. Rochester, Pa. no6;1y

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

JAKE SHENKEL.—A general assortment of Groceries, Queensware, Stoneware, Canned Fruits, &c. Cor. 3d & Broadway. mar8;1y

JOSIAH THOMPSON & CO.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots Shoes, Hats & Caps, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Queensware, Glassware, &c., cor Broadway & Cook sts. E. Liverpool. (mr8;1y

M. S. HILL & CO, Druggist, Broadway, near R. R. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. feb11;1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN THORNLEY, Manufacturer of the Great Republic Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Portable extension top and centre, Fallston, Pa.

ALBERT RUSSELL, Stoneware Manufacturer. Orders promptly attended to. Vanport, Pa. Post office address—Beaver, Pa. [sept14;1y

HAVING Permanently located in the village of Zelienople, Pa., for the purpose of practicing Medicine, I respectfully tender my professional services to the citizens of said village and vicinity. Office, in residence, opposite Eagle Hotel, where I shall always be found, unless professionally engaged. All calls will receive immediate and prompt attention. A. V. CUNNINGHAM, M. D. sept28;1y

BANKING-HOUSE.
THOMAS M'CREERY & CO.

THOS. M'CREERY, *Cashier*.
J. F. DRAVO, ... J. B. ANGIEL,
J. H. M'CREERY.

Interest paid on time deposits; Prompt attention given to collections. Also, Insurance Agents for good and reliable Companies. [may18;1

BEAVER ACADEMY.—The Spring term of this Institution will open on the 13th of March next, to continue 14 weeks. For terms, &c apply to O. C. RIGGS, *Prin.* feb15;2m

Miscellaneous.

J W SPENCER

No. 89 Market St.,

Bet. Fifth Av & the Market

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

SPLENDID DISPLAY OF SHAWLS, SILKS, DRESS GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF

DRY GOODS:

AT LOW PRICES.

March29;1y.

Instant Relief For

The Asthma.

Having been afflicted with that terrible complaint—completely unfitting me for business for weeks at a time—for the last twelve years, and at last found a remedy that gives

Instant and Complete Relief,

have concluded to have it prepared for sale, so that others similarly afflicted can receive the benefit, of it, assuring them that

It will do all, and more than all promised for it;

and, that persons once using, will never be without it.

As numerous others who have used it can testify.

Can be had at the Drug Store of WILLIAM H. BUECHLING, Rochester, Pa., or will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of one dollar, and ten cents to pay postage. CHAS. B. HURST, nov16,70;1y] Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. sept19'68;1y

D. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and Barrel Flannels,
Merinoes,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinghilla,
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls

Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jeconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mits,

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also,

SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, A, B and C Hoe Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

D. S. RANGER.

dec27'69;1y Bridge.

M. MILLER, ... W. DOLBY, ... J. Y. MARKS.

M. MILLER & CO.

Contractors and Builders;

PLANING - MILL

AND

LUMBER-YARD.

Doors, Sash

AND SHINGLES

Constantly on hands, and made to order.

Rochester, Pa.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Mar8;71—1y

ESTATE of Wm. Kennedy, Dec'd.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Wm. Kenn dy, dec'd., late of the borough of Rochester, having been granted to the undersigned residing in said borough: All persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment, and those having claims against it will present the same duly authenticated for settlement to

mar8;6w] E. M. POWER, Adm'r.

MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

Successors to

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

No. 42 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,

And dealers in

FINE JEWELRY,

WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

Agency for all the best makes of

AMERICAN WATCHES,

SETH THOMAS CLOCKS.

Special attention paid to the repairing and adjusting of

FINE WATCHES.

oct5;'70-1y.

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,

MANILLA,

ROOFING, BAILING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw.

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED

AND SOLD AT

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

Rags taken in exchange. [sep19;'69;1y

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after Dec'r. 4th, 1870. Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.35, P. M., leaves Crestline daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.55 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	12.5AM	10.55A.M	7.10AM	2.20PM
Rochester	2.15	12.35PM	8.40	4.25
Salem	3.05	3.00	11.45	7.00
Canton				
Massillon				
Orrville	6.04	4.45	1.52P.M.	8.38
Wooster				
Mansfield	6.53	6.28	2.33	10.02
Crestline { A	9.35	7.25	5.05	11.00
Crestline { D	10.05	7.45	5.55AM	11.10
Bucyrus				
Upper Sandusky				
Forest	11.37	9.20	7.23	12.55AM
Lima	12.25P.M	10.40	9.00	1.33
Van Wert				
Fort Wayne	2.30	1.35P.M	11.45	3.50
Columbia				
Warsaw				
Plymouth	4.50	3.37	2.25P.M	6.00
Valparaiso				
Chicago	7.30	7.10	6.35	9.00

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Chicago	9.00AM	5.15PM	8.30AM	9.00PM
Valparaiso				
Plymouth	1.30P.M	9.05	9.50	12.35AM
Warsaw				
Columbia				
Fort Wayne	3.25	1.25	12.05P.M	2.30
Van Wert				
Lima	4.55	2.55A.M	2.25	4.40
Forest	5.38	3.43	4.13	5.07
Upper Sandusky				
Bucyrus				
Crestline { A	8.30	6.20	6.20	8.05
Crestline { D	8.50	6.30	6.30AM	8.25
Mansfield	9.17	8.50	8.40	10.05
Wooster				
Orrville	9.05	8.54	9.15	11.55
Massillon				
Canton				
Alliance	10.15	8.50	11.30	1.30P.M
Salem				
Rochester	12.35A.M	11.05	2.37P.M	3.37
Pittsburgh	1.55	12.10P.M	3.45	4.40

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2.30 p. m; New Castle, 3.00 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 2.00 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 10.45a. m. Youngstown, 10.20, a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodating leaves Youngstown, 6.30 a. m; New Castle, 1.20 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10.10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 2.00 p. m; arrives New Castle, 5.5 p.m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after May 29th 1870, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM.
Cleveland	8.40AM	12.15PM	3.50PM
Euclid Street			
Hudson	9.55	1.33	5.10
Ravenna	10.30	1.55	5.40
Alliance	11.30	2.35	6.30
Bayard	2.02PM	3.20	
Wellsville	1.05	3.30	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM.
Wellsville	9.00AM	3.00PM	
Bayard	10.35	4.28	
Alliance	11.35	7.15	7.35AM
Ravenna	12.20P.M	8.01	8.15
Hudson	12.57	8.34	8.55
Euclid Street			
Cleveland	2.10	9.15	10.10

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM		2.02PM	4.10PM
Bridgeport	6.05		2.10	4.30
Steubenville	7.00		3.15	5.35
Wellsville	8.15	1.55PM	4.40	
Smith's Ferry				
Beaver				
Rochester	9.25	2.55	5.50	
Pittsburgh	10.45	4.05	6.45	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	6.25AM	3.10PM	4.25PM	
Rochester	7.55	4.40	5.57	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry				
Wellsville	8.55	5.00	7.00	
Steubenville	9.55	6.20		7.05AM
Bridgeport	11.05	7.25		8.15
Bellair	11.15	7.35		8.30

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leave	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 6.40 a. m.	Bayard, 9.45, a.m.
Bayard, 2.10 a.m.	N. Philadelphia, 5.30pm

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Miscellaneous.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.

Full Lines of Bonnet and Ponson's Celebrated

Black Silks.

Good Medium Black French Silks, from $1 to $2 per yard.

Cheney Bro's American Black Silk, $2 per yard.

Fancy Dress Silks in Stripes, Checks and Plain Colors—a complete assortment.

Japanese Silks, all qualities.

Irish and French Poplins, Mohair Lustres.

Wool Delaines.

Spring Empress Cloths.

Black Grenadines and Bernani.

All New Designs in Spring Dress Goods.

New Spring Shawls.

Silk Sacques and Basques.

Ladies' Suits.

Nottingham and Tamboured Lace Curtains, Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.

WITH A FULL LINE OF

Domestic and Housekeeping Goods.

James Caldwell.

118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny. apr5'71;3m.

J. MOORE

DRUGGIST,

Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded.

THE BEST BRANDS OF ASSORTED

Medicinal

WINES AND LIQUORS;

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

ANILINE DYES OF ALL COLORS;

GLASS & PUTTY;

Special attention given to secure the best quality of Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns &c.

A Large Assortment of

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES &

PATENT MEDICINES,

Main Street, Beaver Pa. [Dec1, '70;1y.

J. H. MCCREERY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Third Street, Beaver, Pa.

Office below the Court House, Beaver, Pa. je23'67

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call. apr28'71y.

Medicinal.

A REMINDER.

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting Away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,

Or Suffering with any of the following Symptoms, which indicate Disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness, or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult breathing, Fluttering at the heart, Choking or Fluttering Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pains in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c.; Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, & Great Depression of Spirits.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

A Bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind.

In different from all others. It is composed of the pure Juices, or *Vital Principle or Medicinal Virtues* of Roots and Barks, (or as medicinally termed Extracts,) the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one Bottle of these Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters, are grown in Germany, their vital principle extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulents can be induced from their use, they cannot make drunkards, and cannot under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulent is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate and containing the medicinal virtue of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulent used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients; and they who expect to obtain a benefit from a compound, will be benefitted by it will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S

German Bitters,

OR

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC,

WITH

HOOFLAND'S

PODOPHYLLIN PILL.

WILL CURE YOU.

They are the Greatest

BLOOD PURIFIERS

Known to the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or Diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

The Whole Supreme Court of Penn'a.

SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

Who would ask for more Dignified or Stronger Testimony?

Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, *formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, writes:*

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, *Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1867.

I consider Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, *Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania:*

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.
GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

Hon. Wm. F. Rogers, *Mayor of the City of Buffalo, New-York:*

Mayor's Office, Buffalo, June 22, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects.
WM. F. ROGERS.

Hon. Jas. M. Wood, *Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pennsylvania:*

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly I was tempted to try food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER

THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Will cure every Case of

MARASMUS,

Or Wasting away of the Body.

REMEMBER

THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

PODOPHYLLIN,

Or Substitute for Mercury Pills.

TWO PILLS A DOSE.

The Most Powerful, yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic ever discovered.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these pills to procure the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient in Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, clearing it speedily when, in which case a dose of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, REGULATES the Liver, and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can obtain its hold, or ever assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 Arch St., Philadelphia

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These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere. jan18;1y

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THE VICTORIA, FOR A. D. 1871,

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FOR SALE.—Two farms in South Beaver township, the first containing Two Hundred Acres, about one hundred and thirty acres cleared, under fence and in good state of cultivation, on which there is a Stone Dwelling House, containing nine rooms, a bank frame barn, two stable houses, wagon shed, carriage house and other outbuildings; a good bearing orchard of one hundred and twenty bearing fruit trees.

The second containing about One Hundred and Fifty Acres, one hundred acres cleared, under fence and in good state of cultivation, balance well timbered, on which there is a Two-Story Stone Dwelling House, a Good Log Barn, orchard of one hundred and twenty bearing fruit trees.

The above farms are situated about seven miles from Beaver Falls, and about two and one-half miles from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

For further particulars, inquire of Henry Beaty, on the premises, James Wilson, Rock Point, Lawrence county, or Joseph Laidley, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. [apr5;3w.

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STYLES NEW;

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Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Importers and Manufacturers of

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BAKERY

AND

CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

The undersigned having bought out the Bakery and Confectionery establishment of J. C. Hays, near the Post office, in Rochester, Pa., was desirous to inform the public that he will

Keep the best quality of Oysters

which he serves in every style; also will supply them by the can at reasonable prices. Those in want of them should give him an early call.

His Confectionery department is well stocked; and parties, weddings, &c., will be supplied with everything needed on short notice and in the best of style.

Families furnished with fresh bread as often as desired. GEORGE FREDERICK.

mar1871y

SELECT POETRY.

From Harper's Weekly.

BANTY TIM.

BY JOHN HAY.

[*Remarks of Sergeant Tilmon Joy to the White Man's Committee of Spanky Point, Illinois.*]

I reckon I gits your drift, sents—
You 'low the boy shan't stay;
This is a white man's country;
You're Democrats, you say;
And *nigerses*, and cocks', and wheresos',
And times being all out o' joint,
The nigger has got to mosey
From the limits of Spanky Point.

Let's

The Beaver Argus

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., April 19th, 1871.

HENRY CLAY, for many years the leader of the whig party in this country, was born ninety four years ago, last Wednesday, April 12th. He was perhaps, the finest orator this country ever produced.

A CURIOUS statement has found its way into the public papers, viz: That about four millions of dollars of our paper currency wears out, is destroyed each year, and is of course never presented for redemption. This is clear gain to "Uncle Sam."

IF "Republics are ungrateful" it seems that Monarchical Governments are but little behind *in the same* respect. Gen. Moltke was beaten at the recent elections in seven out of the eight districts in which he was a candidate of the Conservatives for the German Parliament.

ONE of our exchanges propounds the following Query: If in the spring of 1863 Connecticut went Democratic by seventeen hundred majority, and in the fall of the same year gave Gen. Grant a majority of three thousand, how much of a majority will she give Grant in 1872 when she has gone Republican in the spring of 1871 by a majority of a hundred?

GEN. BUTLER hit the nail squarely on the head in a speech in the House of Representatives, the other day, thus: "Let the Democratic party, through all its leaders, North and South, of all its organizations, proclaim that it is necessary for the success of the Democracy that these Southern Ku-Klux murders, outrages and wrongs shall stop, and that life, property and all the rights of citizens must be respected or they cannot elect a Democratic President in 1872, and from that hour, in my belief, profound peace and quiet will reign in every county in the Southern States." That the recent outrages in the South result from the renewed activity of the Southern wing of the Democratic party, there is no sort of doubt—a fact that needs no comment.

IT seems that the pleasure seekers meditate a grand rush to Long Branch this season.—Five hundred carpenters are at work there now engaged in the erection of new buildings; while masons, plasterers and paper hangers there, are reckoned without number and all as busy as bees. A cottage is building on Ocean ave., which it is proposed to present to Bishop Simpson, who with his family, are expected to take up their residence there this summer. The proposition to erect and give this cottage to the Bishop and his family was started at the close of the last season, the lot was given by Mrs. Cooper, and the first subscription of $100 was made by President Grant. The building of cottages has greatly affected the value of real estate, which now almost reaches New York prices. Property on the Ocean drive which sold two years ago for $1,000 an acre, now sells at $5,000 per lot of 100 feet front.

MRS. VICTORIA WOODHULL, and her unmarried sister, Tenny C. Claflin, publish a robust, spicy paper, in New York city. Recently they made the statement that Jenny Goldschmidt (formerly Jenny Lind) and her husband, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, were living very unhappily together, and that he had squandered the large fortune which she had earned as a singer, previous to her marriage. This statement was copied by three of the London papers, whereupon Mr. Goldschmidt commenced an action for libel against their editors, and beat them in damages amounting in the aggregate to $10,000. He might have had more, but it seems he only asked for an amount sufficient to cover the expenses of the suits. The evidence in the trials showed that Jenny and her husband were as happy as larks, that he has no bad habits, and instead of spending her fortune, he has more than doubled it by his good management.

JUDGING from the looks of things now, the Democracy in 1872 will have rather a hard row to hoe. About one-half of their number insist upon living many years behind the age, and squarely assert that the XIVth and XVth amendments to the Federal Constitution must be treated as nullities. This wing of the party trains under the flag held up by Gen. Frank Blair, now a U. S. Senator from Missouri. The other wing of the party has imbibed some of the progressive ideas of the times, and they insist that the amendments here referred to must be regarded as established facts, and that if success is to be attained at all it can only be reached by upholding Negro Suffrage. This is the doctrine of the New York *World* and its followers. What the country will want next year then will be a distinct decision between these irreconcilable positions, and a candid avowal of the choice of the Democracy in their National Convention. The party cannot ride two horses galloping so fiercely in opposite directions. Which of these two courses will they take now becomes an interesting question.

THE most exciting feature in the consideration of the deficiency bill in the U. S. House of Representatives on the 13th inst. was the passage of the Senate amendment by one vote abolishing the March session of each new Congress. Messrs Dawes, Farnsworth, Scofield and Banks were the leading Republicans who advocated it, assisted by the entire Democratic delegation. The latter were stimulated by the hope of carrying the next Presidential election, and in case of realizing that hope, it is clearly their interest that the next Congress—where the Republicans will certainly have a majority in one branch should not be able to convene until December 1873, instead of meeting on the 4th of March to act as a check upon the new Administration. In case of an election, the Democrats do not mean to have their President's hands tied up, *a'la Johnson*, by a Republican Congress, and they have set about "fixing things up" in good time. They say if their President can have nine months to run, without congressional interference, he will be strong enough to manage that body subsequently. The Republicans became convinced that they would commit a political blunder if they allowed the law to be repealed, and in the end, with six exceptions, voted for retaining the law; but those six; united with the Democrats, carried the clause for its repeal by one vote. If the speaker had voted it would have been against repeal. Leading *Republicans are not* content to allow the action to stand, and will after all the amendments are disposed of move to re-commit the bill, with instructions to leave out this objectionable clause. Many leading Republican members say, rather than it should pass they will vote against the entire bill, and defeat it. As matters stand, the Deficiency bill is in great danger.

AN interesting editorial on the Law Library question appears in last week's *Radical*. The writer says he has "not seen a copy of the law referred to," and by implication gives his readers to understand that he never heard of the act in question until he saw something touching it in the ARGUS two weeks ago. Singularly enough, he now denounces the law and insists that it should be so "supplemented" as to leave it optional with the county commissioners to enforce it or not, or asks the Legislature to repeal it entirely.

It is not our purpose just now to say anything in favor of the law, nor yet to denounce it, but we think we can give our readers a hint or two in connection with its passage that will serve to make the *Radical's* editorial as interesting to them as it was fresh to us: Mr. Quay has been at Harrisburg all winter; Messrs. Rutan and Shurlock put the Library Law through the Legislature; these three persons are as intimate as "brothers;" they have doubtless seen and conversed with each other almost every day for the past three months; and it is therefore passing strange that Mr. Quay has "not seen the law referred to" nor heard anything of it, although it was passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor more than two months ago. Nobody here believes that the editor of the *Radical* was so ignorant of what was taking place at Harrisburg as this would seem to make him. On the contrary, there are those who allege that *he* was the first to suggest the propriety of such an act, that he signed the petition for its passage, that he helped Messrs. Rutan and Shurlock to engineer it through the Legislature, and that, acting in concert with these gentlemen, all reference to the law was kept out of the newspapers, and a knowledge of its existence from the people of the county.

Now, Mr. Quay may or may not have been the sire of the law under consideration, but certain it is that he was present at the accouchment, and concealed its birth, until accidentally made the discovery that the bantling existed. His bundling the "thing" up now, after hearing some local thunder, and laying it down on the steps of the Commissioner's Office, hoping that it will be taken care of by the inmates, shows more inhumanity and cowardice than we supposed M. S. Q. was possessed of.

EDITOR ARGUS.—I heard a person, who by the way has had no little to do with mankind, say the other day, that he believed almost every man in this country had his *price*. I was somewhat shocked at the remark, and on noticing my surprised look, he thus explained his declaration: "About one eight of those who take part in our elections can be controlled, politically, by a few *drinks of whisky*; one eight, by a *good dinner*; another eighth can be manipulated by presenting them with a *free pass* on one or two railroads; and still another eighth can be reached by paying them so much *cash in hand*; while the other half can be made to link themselves with men of doubtful character, and will help to push along villainous schemes, if flattered a little and are promised an appointment or a *good position* in the future." I confess, Mr. Editor, that this man's reasoning made a deep impression on my mind and set me to thinking; and I am at a loss now to know whether there was "more truth than poetry" in what he said. What do you think?

NOT AN OFFICE-SEEKER.

While we cannot subscribe to the idea *that all men* can be *bought*, we are nevertheless painfully conscious of the fact that the support and influence of a large number of men can be obtained through one or another of the appliances referred to in the above communication. No one who has been a close observer of men and politics in our own county, for a short time past, will doubt this.—[ED. ARGUS.]

GEN. JACKSON ON PROTECTION.—The following letter which we find in the New York *Tribune* has a local interest besides affording evidence of the belief of Gen. Jackson, that Protection is the true policy for this country.—

In *Niles' Register* of April 24, 1830, vol. 38, page 173, is found a letter to W. Ramsey and T. Hartly Crawford, as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1830.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note this morning, presenting me with an ax and hatchet from the manufactory of *Messrs. Dunlap & Mallelieu*, in the borough of Chambersburg, which I accept with pleasure. These samples of the skill employed in that establishment *fully illustrate the capacity* of our citizens to contend successfully with the ingenuity and enterprise of other nations. *They, in fact refute the idea—too prevalent in several portions of the Union—that the policy of protection is, in every view of its effects, unequal to the anticipations of its friends.*

I pray you to present those gentlemen my warmest wishes for their prosperity, and to accept for yourselves the renewal of the obligations which I owe you for the many instances of your friendship and regard. Your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON,

Messrs. Ramsey and Crawford.

—The following is from a telegram to the *State Journal*, Harrisburg, Pa., dated Washington, April 1, 1871:

"It has leaked out that Gen. Cameron is heading a movement to put Speaker Blaine forward as the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1872. The plan is to get Pennsylvania pledged for Blaine, and to start him out with the united vote of New England and Pennsylvania at his back. Grant has been informed of it, and he begins to suspect Cameron's protestations of friendship.

Mr. Cameron, when accused, stoutly denies it; but there are several prominent members of Congress who assert that he has, on more than one occasion, mentioned it to them. Mr. Blaine being a native of Pennsylvania, and favorable to protection, Mr. Cameron thinks he will be the most available candidate."

—It is bad enough that politicians should accuse each other of corruption, but it is beyond precedent that a minister of the gospel should be accused of attempting to corrupt a politician. Yet this is the position in which the Hon. Mr. Hamilton, an ex-Member of Congress from Florida, proposes to leave the Rev. A. C. Osborn of Brooklyn, N. Y. It appears, however, that there is another side to the story, and that the incorruptible Mr. Hamilton had at some previous time made application for a present of the railroad bonds that were to influence his action in Congress, and met with a refusal. Whether Mr. Hamilton did actually refuse a bribe, or was virtuous as Robert Macaire was, from necessity, it is admitted that he neither got bonds nor gave his vote. It is to be hoped that the Rev. Mr. Osborn can entirely free himself from the imputation of making the offer, and then we can have done with the whole affair. Otherwise it will appear that the confusion of ideas so prevalent among laymen as to the distinction between public duty and private interest is extending to those who are expected to guide in morals as well as in doctrine.

HERE AND THERE.

—A newspaper in the West, in some reminiscences of Daniel Webster, alludes to his fondness for reading the Bible, and to the fact that "he dwelt with profound interest on the magnificent prophesies of Isabella." That newspaper's theology needs furnishing. We incline to believe it meant Isaiah instead of Isabella.

—A Boston paper is authority for the story that John G. Whittier never composed a stanza without bringing on an attack of neuralgia, from which it is inferred that his verses cost him more pains than do those of any poet in America. It is a pity some of the common sort of *rhymsters* were *not deterred from* labor by even severer ailments.

—*The following is the latest* programme issued for the observance of wedding anniversaries, viz: First anniversary, iron; fifth anniversary, woolen; tenth anniversary, tin; fifteenth anniversary, crystal; twentieth anniversary, china; twenty-fifth anniversary, silver; thirtieth anniversary, cotton; thirty-fifth anniversary, linen; fortieth anniversary, woolen; forty-fifth anniversary, silk; fiftieth anniversary, golden; seventy-fifth anniversary, diamond.

—A Tennessee lawyer, recently married to a widow, fell asleep the other day in the court-room, and was suddenly awakened by the mention of the lady's first husband's name by one of the members of the bar. Springing to his feet, he exclaimed, "What! what! you shan't have her!" This, of course astonished the Court, and he blushingly explained that he was dreaming, and thought B—— was coming back to take his wife from him.

—Lebanon, Tennessee, has a veritable grove of cedars that are of some practical use. A gentleman who lives near that town, concluding, recently that his house needed a new roof, proceeded to remove the old one, which was composed of cedar shingles. Notwithstanding the fact that the roof was put on in the year 1816, nine out of ten of the shingles were found to be as perfectly sound as if they had been subjected to the weather for only fifty-five days instead of as many years.

—The assassination of Mr. J. Q. Dickenson in Marianna, Florida, which we record this morning, is only one of hundreds of painful illustrations of the need for the early application of the contemplated bill for suppressing the Ku-Klux. This man, the last leading Republican in a county in which sixty Republicans have been murdered in two years, was shot dead on Monday night, for no other offence than that of being a Republican and an office-holder. In the face of facts like this—and we publish others on the fourth page of this issue—can the Senate long hesitate in the duty now clearly before it? —*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The comparative statement of the net receipts and expenditures of the United States Government for the two years from March 1st 1867 to March 1, 1869, and the two years from March 1st 1869 to March 1st 1871 show a net increase of revenue for the last two years, of $34,934,049,74, while there is a decrease of expenditures amounting to $126,700,949.26. This makes in fact a gain the last two years named of $211,694,998.95. The statement further shows an increase of the reduction of the public debt, from '69 to '71, over that from '67 to '69 of $178,312,427.09. These facts we feel satisfied are arguments for the campaign of 1872 that will not be set aside.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

—The Registration Report of the State of Massachusetts for the year 1869 gives some curious marriage statistics, from which impatient youths and desolate old maids and bachelors may all take heart. During the year 7 maidens were married at the age of 14, and no fewer than 41 at the comparatively mature age of 15. The lads are not so venturesome as the girls, the youngest husband having wedded a wife of the same age. On the other hand, an old maid of 78 found a husband, and four other women were married after they had passed the age of 70. One man of 32 was married, for the sixth time, to a maiden of 30; also another man, for the sixth time, to a widow of 62, it being her second marriage. The ages of the oldest parties married for the first time were the male and female 60 each. The greatest disparity in the first marriage was the male 67 and the female 20. Forty-five males were married during the year who were over 70, and one widower of 80 united for the second time to a widow of 34, it being also her second marriage. A widower of 30 was married for the second time to a young widow of 20, it being her *fourth* marriage! But one marriage is reported where both parties were married for the fourth time each, their ages being 73 and 62. There was also one marriage, the male being 73, his fourth marriage, to a widow of 57, her third marriage. One male of 29 was united to a widow of 30, it being his first marriage and her fourth. A widower of 56 was united to a widow of 52, it being her fifth marriage. The sixth marriage of a male is reported at the age of 32 to a spinster of 30. A second marriage of a man 56 is reported to a female of 52, it being her fifth venture.

—Robert Dixon, boatswain in the United States navy, came from a cruise to Europe, when Mrs. Dixon refused to let him into his own house. He has accumulated $30,000, which has been invested in Mrs. Dixon's name, and he brings suit for the recovery of the property. She charges that in the last sixteen years he has stolen thousands of dollars from the Government, and as he has always treated her well, she says she only makes the charges from a sense of duty. It would have looked just as well if this excellent woman's sense of duty had taken effect before she got $30,000 of plunder safely in her own hands.

Forty-Second Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE, April 9.—The Judiciary Committee reported the House Ku-Klux bill. The remainder of the day was spent in discussing the blodgett and Goldthwait, contested election case, but no decisive action was had.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced for the removal of all legal and political disabilities, excluding only such members of Congress as withdrew and joined the Southern Confederacy at the time of secession and officers of the Army and Navy who aided the rebellion—which was referred to a select committee. Tariff resolutions were offered and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. A resolution to pay Committee Clerks of last Congress, who continue the present session, was adopted. On motion, the rules were suspended, and the disability bill passed. A bill to improve the harbor of Buffalo N. Y. passed. The rules were suspended and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That this House re-affirms the resolution adopted on the 12th of September, 1870 by the House of the 41st Congress, declaring that the true principle of revenue reform points to the abolition of the internal revenue system, which was created as a war measure, to provide for extraordinary expenses, and the continuation of which involves employment at the cost of millions annually, of an army of assessors, collectors, supervisors and other officers previously unknown, and requires its repeal at the earliest day consistent with the maintenance of the faith and credit of the Government, of all stamp and other internal taxes. That properly adjusted rates should be retained on distilled spirits, tobacco and malt liquors so long as the legitimate expenses of the Government require collection of *any sum from internal taxation.*

SENATE, April 11.—A resolution was offered instructing the committee on finance—during the recess—to carefully examine the existing system of taxation, with a view to propose such amendment to the bill of the House repealing certain taxes (now pending in the senate) as will simplify both internal taxes and duties on imported goods, in such manner as that the revenue shall not exceed the sum required for the public debt and current expenses of government; laid over. The House disability bill was received, read twice and laid on the table. The Blodgett and Goldthwait case was laid on the table, and the Ku-Klux bill amendments discussed during the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.—The bill to pay Minister Schenck his salary from the time of his appointment, passed. Several private bills passed. Amendments to the Senate Deficiency bill were then discussed till the hour of adjournment.

SENATE, April 12.—The resolution instructing the Finance Committee to examine our system of revenue taxation during the congressional recess, was adopted. The Ku-Klux bill was discussed till the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—After the transaction of some unimportant business the House proceeded to discuss and amend the Deficiency bill, which occupied the time until adjournment.

SENATE, April 13.—The Vice President appointed Messrs. Wilson and Carpenter as visitors to West Point. The Ku-Klux bill was then proceeded with, amended and discussed at great length, but no final action had when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri near St. Joseph, passed. The deficiency bill was then taken up and many of the Senate amendments concurred in; but was not got through with when the House adjourned.

SENATE, April 14.—Mr. Howe apologized for having charged Senator Sumner with acting in the interest of the Democratic party relative to San Domingo annexation. Mr. Sumner said the Senator did him injustice in his reply to his speech, and he should have known it. He [Sumner] had simply tried to save the Republican party from an act of wrong. He was a faithful member of the Republican party, and could not see it made responsible for a violation of international law and the constitution of the United States. The debate on the Ku-Klux bill was then resumed, and the bill finally passed by a party vote.

HOUSE.—The Senate concurrent resolution to print 20,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Education was agreed to. Mr. Garrett's speech, reflecting on the character of Representative Ames (colored) was refused publication in the *Globe*. The deficiency bill was then proceeded with and several amendments agreed to. The bill was not disposed of when the House adj'd.

SENATE, April 15.—There was an effort made to get a vote on the Amnesty bill of the House, but pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The deficiency bill was disposed of, and a committee of conference appointed on such Senate amendments as were disagreed to. An attempt was made to postpone the repeal of March sessions till 1881, but failed.

Pennsylvania Reserve Association.

The Tenth Anniversary of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps will be celebrated in PHILADELPHIA, on TUESDAY, the 16th of May, 1871, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the meeting of the State Association, at Lock Haven, in 1870.

The District Association in Philadelphia have engaged Horticultural Hall, on Broad street, for the day and evening of the 16th. An Oration will be delivered by Gen. Wellington H. Ent, of Columbia county, and a Banquet will be given in the afternoon, and a Grand Re-union Ball in the evening.

A cordial invitation is extended to members of the old Division throughout the State, to be present on the occasion.

Delegations intending to participate, will please report, in advance, the number who will be present, to the undersigned.

JOHN H. TAGGART,
Secretary Penn. Reserve Association, of Philadelphia County.

Address—Office of the SUNDAY MORNING TIMES, Philadelphia.

Napoleon's Chances.

In an article upon the fallen Emperor, the London *Saturday Review* says:

Whether the Emperor really dreams a restoration possible now, no one can pretend to know. Probably, with all his experience of the bitterness of Empire, he still longs for the sweets. There is many an old Indian living in Tyburnia or Kensington who wishes that he could again be a Lieutenant Governor, even though he knows how bad the climate would be for his liver. Such odd things happen in France that it is within the range of mild possibilities that France might be persuaded some day to think the ex-Emperor the best man to get her out of a scrape. But the present condition of France is not at all favorable to Imperialism after the pattern which he made Imperialism assume. France does not now want to meddle with the affairs of Europe, and the French journals even find a source of grim satisfaction in explaining to England that France can be of no use to any one as an ally. France does not want war or expensive adventurers. It wants an army, not an army extravagant, showy and disaffected, like the Imperialist army, but a cheap national army, such as befits a beaten Republic. It does not want a gay, glittering Court, and even Paris will for some time be content to be frivolous and naughty in a cheap and humble manner. France is like a weary person who is sick of balls, and longs for nothing so much as to have a quiet evening and go early to bed; and to a person in such a frame of mind the intrusion of a friend whose only claim to attention is an elaborate costume is an unwelcome bore. Even if Metz and Sedan could be forgotten, and Frenchmen could pardon the blackest of crimes, the want of success, the Emperor seems to be quite the wrong man for the present situation. What he has to offer specially as his own is exactly what France does not want. Probably, therefore, he will have to content himself henceforth with a private station; but history is, as it may be hoped, it does him no more than justice, will yet do him justice; and if it points out the inherent evils of his government, and the legacy of misery and anarchy which his rule bequeathed to France, it may be trusted to speak of him that he was a magnificent failure.

LATEST NEWS.

The French civil war must soon end; Paris was completely invested on Monday; the fighting was sanguinary on Saturday; a summons of surrender was to be sent in to Paris on Tuesday.——J. A. Saxton, over fifty years editor of the *Ohio Repository*, died on Sunday last.——The Legislature of Illinois adjourned on Saturday last, to meet in Chicago in November next.——The Republican caucus at Washington, on Monday, was stormy, and the result will probably defeat the amnesty bill.——Senator Anthony was elected President *pro tem* of the Senate, on Monday.——Congress it was thought, would adjourn Tuesday 18th inst.

Pensions.

The Washington *Republican* says: Some complaints are now coming into the pension office on account of the dropping from the rolls of the office certain pensioners in the south. These pensioners were placed on the rolls in accordance with the various acts of Congress, and at the close of the war when not obnoxious in the terms of the law which forbade the payment of pensions to persons who were "in sympathy with the rebellion," the payment was continued to them. But the officers charged with examining the archives of the rebel government, found therein a memorial in the Confederate Congress, signed by a number of persons who had previous to the war drawn pensions from the United States Government. These memorialists set forth in their memorial that they were entitled to pensions under what they were then pleased to designate the "so called United States Government," but that they had abandoned all claim on such Government, and asked pensions at the hands of the rebel authorities. They professed unflinching loyalty to the "confederate States." This document was at once transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions, and the names of all the signers forthwith dropped from the rolls, as this document furnished indubitable proof of their "sympathy with rebellion."

—The full evidence of the fraud practiced by the Democracy in New Haven has been made public. It is full and explicit, and leaves no room for doubt of its being entirely correct in conclusion. The whole number of votes registered was 1,401. Of these there were 190 who did not vote. There were also two illegal votes cast. This leaves the actual number of votes polled 1,216. The returns show for Jewell 579, and for English 718, making a total of 1,297. As a proof, independent of the fact that Democratic counters and Democratic moderator governed the return, that the fraud is on the part of English, the Republican candidates for Representatives received the same vote as was given for the Republican State ticket, but 100 more votes were cast for the Democratic State ticket, than for Democratic Representatives.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

—Within a circle of one hundred miles, of which Pittsburgh in the western extremity, is the center, there is enough bituminous coal in the earth to pay off the national debts of all the governments of the world many times over. And it has been estimated, from geological surveys, that this coal would pay our national debt fifty-four times if its stupendous value could be realized at once. Far down in the mines (in some instances as much as 1,500 feet below the level of the rivers), we have in a small anthracite region 400 miles of railroad, not included in the aggregate of railroads in the State. These subterranean railways would, if formed into one continuous line, reach from Boston to Washington, or they would form a double track from Philadelphia to New York, and back again. These facts are all the more remarkable as the production of grain and gold was $3,000,000 less in 1870 than in 1869.

Military Men in Congress.

In the Senate are three major-generals, an additional by brevet; three brigadier-generals, and one by brevet; three colonels, one lieutenant-colonel, one captain, one chaplain, one cadet, and one private. The infantry arm of the service is represented by ten Senators, the cavalry by three, and the artillery by one. Seven Senators are members of the Grand Army of the Republic. The House has two hundred and thirty-seven members, of whom sixty-two have been soldiers—fifty with the record of a Union soldier, and twelve with that of a rebel soldier. The people have returned to the House, of the men who served in the Union army, five who held the rank of major-general, and four who held that rank by brevet; seven of the rank of brigadier-general, and five by brevet; two colonels, and one by brevet; one lieutenant-colonel; three majors, with one brevet; five captains, two surgeons, two paymasters, one judge advocate, one corporal, four privates, and seven soldier members whose rank in the service is unknown. The army of the rebellion is represented by one major-general, who received his military education at West Point, two brigadier-generals, and ten of various lower grades.

Poor France.

The New York *Tribune* says: We called attention a few weeks ago to the necessity of sending seed corn and potatoes to France to insure against famine in the coming year, as well as provisions for the present immediate need. Since then we learn that sufficient seed wheat has been furnished by the English contributions. Oats, barley, potatoes and seed for early forage crops are still needed; how imperatively may be judged from the fact that much of the corn sown in the north has been frozen; and in the south the vines have been torn up, and a failure is anticipated in the crop of olives. Two of the principal sources of support are thus destroyed. The cattle plague is broken out in the ranronditsements of Lille, Douia, Valenciennes, Avesnes and Cambria. Normandy, Maine, Anjou, are also places under the interdict. The butcher's meat to which Parisians are just returning, is now eaten at the peril of life. It is eaten however, horse flesh being exceedingly dear and the starving Parisian ordinarily choosing to run the risk, while the scientific men are debating how far an animal must be diseased before it becomes unfit for food.

A CASE OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING CURED BY DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

DR. KEYSER:—My wife had been afflicted with a bad cough and difficulty of breathing, for five or six years, which for several years back had gradually increased in violence. The complaint is hereditary, and she had been treated by several physicians without any relief. In this state of her case, I procured some of your PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP. I bought the first time a small bottle, which relieved her very much. I then called and got a large bottle, which cured her entirely, and she now has no trace of the former disease, except weakness. I would also state that I used the medicine myself for a cold and cough. The medicine cured me by taking one dose! I express my entire satisfaction with the medicine, and you are at liberty to publish this, if you desire to do so.

WM. WILSON,
Formerly Alderman Fifth Ward.

To be had at the Doctor's great medicine store, and office for lung diseases, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHOLESALE HOUSE

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

75, 77 and 79

Market Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Having removed the Retail Department of our Market Street House, to the elegant rooms, 197 and 199 Penn Street, Library Building, we are better prepared than any season heretofore to meet the demands of the Jobbing Trade.

We would respectfully solicit a call from

Milliners and Dealers in Notions,

feeling assured that we can offer as good, if not better Stocks and Prices, than any house, East or West, in

Wilts Goods, Hosiery, Embroideries, Cotton Trimmings and Ruffings; Hoop Skirts Corsets, Trimmings, Velvet Ribbons, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Spool Cottons, Braids, Tapes, Buttons, Notions and Small Wares;

Also, everything in

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,

AT LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,

75, 77 & 79 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH.

New Goods Arriving Every Day.

may22:3m.]

New Advertisement.

New Trimming Store,

Cor. 3d & Seminary Streets,

BEAVER, PA.

Mrs. F. D. Fast

Has just opened a choice lot of fashionable Millinery: Hats, Bonnets, Frames, Ribbons, Fine French Flowers, Illusion, &c.

Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Hose,

Gentlemens' unbleached Cotton Hose—extra quality,

KID GLOVES,
CORSETS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS,
BUTTONS, SPOOL COTTON.

Machine Silk,

VELVET RIBBONS

and all articles usually kept in First Class

Trimming Stores.

In addition, she will keep a good assortment of Toys, Lead Pencils, Stationery, Penknives and Scissors; Fresh Confectionary and Gingersnaps constantly on hand. (apr19:tf.

WILLIAM MILLER, ------ JACOB TRAX,

PLANING MILL.

MILLER & TRAX,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Dressed Lumber,

SASH, DOORS, SHUTTERS, SIDING, FLOORING, MOULDINGS, &c.

Scroll Sawing and Turning

DONE TO ORDER,

ORDERS BY MAIL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED, AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Mill Opposite the Railroad Station,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

april 19 '71; 1y

Mercantile Appraisement.

List of the Venders of Merchandize in the County of Beaver for the year 1871.

	Class.		Class.
BEAVER BORO.		J. D. Manlis	14
J. H. Purvis	14	Bateman Hawkins	14
Simon Stuliger & Co	14	Duncan & Dawson	14
A. Wynn	14	Will iam Reed	14
Orr & Cooper	14	R. A. Craighead	14
G. Clark	14	A. Fleming	14
James Allison	14	Wm. McCarly	13
Robert Tallon	14	R. P. Nowling	14
J. S. Atkins	14	W. W. Duvall	14
James Moore	14	D. Stewart & Son	14
Thomas Allison	14	Hillman & Bruce	14
Henry M. ra	14	M. Townsend & Son	14
Stuart & Atkins	14	C. C. Wheeler	14
Mrs. E. H. Duncan	14	Joseph Hemer	14
assignee in B.		John Sterling	14
James M. Berbour	14	J. F. S. Hanson	14
J. H. Doherty	13	Jas. Duncan & Co	13
A. Brehm	14	Thomas Fleming	14
H. Brown	14	FREEDOM	
A. G. Hurst	14	John W. Stead	14
A. S. Harvey	14	S. Morgan	13
B. S. Hanger	14	W. D. Fisher	14
B. Mullholm	14	John B. Chaney	13
Stiles & Javens	13	D. S. Lowry	13
M. & H. Darragh	13	Sr., clothier boro.	
ROCHESTER BORO.		B. F. Cox & Co	14
H. W. Scully	14	BADEN.	
John Conway	14	C. B. Bleiler	14
Will Smith & Co	14	David Smith	14
Samuel McCabe	14	PHILLIPSBURG.	
J. D. Guffy	14	Isaac Unstott	14
John Sharp	14	L. LeGouliou	14
Whistler & Lluenfelder	14	Anthony Knapper	14
S. B. Campbell	14	C. F. Kraecher	14
Hillinger & Co	14	FALLSTON.	
William Cary	14	James Duncan & Co	10
J. G. McCutcheon	14	BORO TP.	
J. S. Hibbard	14	William Harrah	14
J. J. Cross & Co	14	W. Johnston	14
Henry Lopp	14	Baker Reed	14
J. N. Hawkins	14	ECONOMY TP.	
Orr & Darragh	14	Jacob Breitenstein	13
W. W. Johnston	14	NEW SEWICKLEY.	
L. Richfield	14	P. H. Beckert	14
J. Linderbrick	14	James J. Parks	13
Speyerer & Sons	14	NORTH SEWICKLEY.	
L. Steinfeld	14	A. C. Mechlem	14
Charles Heith	14	FRANKLIN.	
David Augenbaugh	14	E. Autenreith	14
Abm. Silverman	14	RIO BEAVER.	
Andrew Daig	14	J. B. Johnston	14
W. J. Johnson	14	J. S. Hudson	10
George Frederick	14	R. Porter	14
John A. Karcher	14	C. Glorvy	14
Benjamin Pfeiffer	14	H. Witherspoon	14
J. D. Miller	14	Caruer & Dick	14
Nelson & Co	14	A. Hunter	14
NEW BRIGHTON.		J. C. Evans	14
Sylvester Schofield	14	Scott & Co	14
Everett Dunlap	14	DARLINGTON.	
John Gibson	14	Freeman Butts	14
Geo. F. Stenson	14	J. W. Inaman	14
Robt Houston	14	A. P. Reed & Co	14
R. Schofield	14	W. P. Ball	14
H. Schill	14	J. Duff	14
A. L. Anderson	14	H. O. Cook	14
W. D. McDonald	14	J. B. Keer	14
Ian Pugh	14	OHIO TP.	
S. & J. Snellenburg	14	John A. Cogley	13
R. H. Mills	14	O. M. Irwin	13
E. Roberts	14	H. M. Boyd	13
J. F. McNeil	14	Jackson & Watson	14
W. M. Waddell & Co.	14	M. Grim	14
Michael McLaughlin	14	W. C. Dungey	14
Thos. Morgan	14	J. H. Warrick	14
T. N. Smith	14	J. & P. Russell	14
Philip Martzolf	14	Aber & Reed	13
Winter & Bodkon	14	P. G. Boyd	14
Frank Langneecker	14	A. T. Adams	14
C. U. Mayer	14	MANOR TP.	
A. D. Gilliland	14	J. R. Wilson	13
J. S. Herger	14	W. H. Fraser	13
J. B. Anderson	14	Jas Morrison & Son	13
James Wilson	14	John Dilworth & Co	13
A. Hanauer	14	RACCOON TP.	
J. S. McFerran	14	James Scott	14
J. Merrick	14	Joel Springer	14
Charles Coale	14	R. Hall	14
John Corbus	14	J. H. Christy	14
J. S. Wilson	14	INDEPENDENCE.	
William Kennedy	14	William Leech	14
Agnew Duff	14	Joseph Davis	14
F. N. Hayes	14	C. P. McKee	14
R. B. Edger	14	GREENE TP.	
Ingram & Mann	14	Charles Calhoun	14
L. S. Hipper	14	S. R. Todd	14
Boots & Swick	14	Joseph McFerran	14
M. Rankin	14	David Ramsey	14
BEAVER FALLS.		Britain & Brunton	14
D. C. McCann	14	Elliott & Bradey	13
Fred Ihlokvat	14	Trimble & Co	13
John G. Hunter	14	J. H. Diehl & Co	13
G. Smith	14	INDUSTRY.	
John Rebecke	14	John Jackman	14
Mrs. E. King	14	Jackson & Briggs	14
L. B. Chidsey	14	Aber & Reed	13
Hunt & Tucker	14	HOPEWELL.	
Gwyn Ward	14	Calvert & Fulton	14
H. Hamer	14	HARMONY.	
B. S. Newton	14	Henriel & Lenis	14
McLaughlin & McLargin	14	ROCHESTER TP.	
Charles Levi	14	J. F. Hague	14
Patent Medicines.			
BEAVER BORO.		FREEDOM.	
John Moore	3	H. S. Hibbard	3
Hugo Andriessen	3	NEW BRIGHTON.	
DARLINGTON.		R. L. Kenah	3
W. F. Ball	4	Morgan Craig	3
GREEN TP.		Gilliland & Kerr	3
Thos Swearingen	3	BEAVER FALLS.	
RIDGEWATER.		H. C. Watson	3
Barnes' Bros	3	B. B. Todd	3
R. Smith	3	H. S. McGown	3
ROCHESTER.		INDUSTRY TP.	
H. S. Hibbard	3	J. A. Cogley	3
S. C. Hones	3	D. M. Irvin	3
W. Buechline	4	J. H. Warrick	4
Brewers and Distillers.			
BEAVER FALLS.		FREEDOM.	
Volk & Falk	10	John F. Mostler	8
Jas Anderson	8	BRIDGEWATER.	
ROCHESTER.		Conrad Weisgerber	10
Gotlieb Kline	10		
Millward Lime.			
NEW BRIGHTON.		BEAVER FALLS.	
John Boswell 4 tables		M. F. Robison 4 tables	

The appeal will be held at the Commissioner's Office, Beaver, May 12th, 1871.

H. W. NELSON,
Mercantile Appraiser.

apr12:3t.

New Advertisements.

$10 MADE FROM 50 Cts.

Something urgently needed by everybody. Call and examine, or send stam

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., April 19, 1871.

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 square, 10 lines	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	5 00	6 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	6 00	8 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	21 00
¼ column	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
½ column	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	40 00
1 column	22 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00
special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

GEO. P. ROWELL, 40 Park Row, N. York, AND
S. M. PETTENGILL & Co, 37 Park Row, New York, are the *sole* agents for THE BEAVER ARGUS in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending April 15th, 1871.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
April 9	61 deg.	67 deg.	57 deg
" 10	52 deg.	76 deg.	65 deg
" 11	67 deg.	76 deg.	46 deg
" 12	47 deg.	60 deg.	47 deg
" 13	46 deg.	59 deg.	44 deg
" 14	41 deg.	56 deg.	42 deg
" 15	37 deg.	57 deg.	44 deg

R. T. TAYLOR.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Accom'n 9.17; Mail, 3.47 p. m.; Evening Express, 5.30; Local Freight (carries passengers) 8.21 p. m.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.13 a. m.; Local Freight (carrying passengers) 10.05 a.m.; Accommodation, 5.47 p. m.

Pitt. Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Trains going East leave Rochester Station (at end of bridge) as follows: Beaver Falls Accom. 6.03 a.m.; Enon accom. 7.10 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.30 a. m.; B. Falls accom. 12.10 p. m.

Trains going West leave Rochester Station, (at end of bridge) as follows: B. F. accom. 10 a. m.; Enon accom. 5.13 p. m.; Erie night express 5.45 p. m.; B. F. accom. 7.37 p. m.

Trains going East leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: B. F. accom. 6.05 a. m.; Enon accom. 7.15 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.40 a. m.; Chicago exp. 10.35 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 12.15 p. m.; Chicago Mail 3.05 p. m; Erie exp. 4 10 p. m; Chicago exp. 8.08 p. m; Erie mail 9.55 p. m.

Trains going West, leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: Chicago mail 8.15 a. m.; Erie exp. 8 25 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 9.55 a. m.; Chicago exp. 11.30 a. m.; Chicago exp. 3.35 p. m; New Castle accom. 4.20 p. m.; Erie exp. 6.44 p. m; Beaver Falls accom. 7.30

Announcement Fees, &c.—Following are our charges for announcing the names of candidates for the several offices; also our rates for printing cards and tickets:

For Assembly	$ 10 00
For Treasurer	10 00
Pros. Attorney	5 00
Commissioner	5 00
Associate Judge	5 00
Poor House Director	2 00
Auditor	2 00
Trustees of Academy	0 00
Cards per 1000	5 00
Tickets	5 00

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Special Notice—Dr. R. V. Pierce.
Agricultural Notice—T. O. Anshutz, Sec'y.
Special Notice—R. T. Taylor.
Special Notice—S. Milhelm.
Special Notice—Dr. Keyser.
Special Notice—Will Smith & Co.
New Trimming Store—Mrs. F. D. Fast.
Merchantile Appriesment—H. W. Nelson, Ap'r.
New Advertisements—Dauchy & Co.
Waltham Watches—Jos. Stevenson's Sons & Co.
Administrator's Notice—James Dillan, Adm'r.
Orphans' Court Sale—Frederick G. Duerr.
Orphans' Court Sale—John Hintz.
Orphans' Court Sale—James Charles.
Special Notice—Speyerer & Sons.
Special Notice—Mrs. F. D. Fast.
Special Notice—S. & J. Snellenburg.
Special Notice—Drs. Oldehue.
Freedom Ferry—J. Paul, Pres't.
Card—S. C. Coyle, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Justice's Commissions have been received in the Recorder's Office for the following named persons: J. C. Kinsey, jr., Geo. M. Young, David Ewing, Jno. McFall, Rob't. Sterling, J. A. Gibb and Jas. Dunlap, which will be delivered to said parties when called for.

POULTRY.—Among the finest fowls we have seen—Dark Brahmas, Light Brahmas and Houdans—are those of Charles Coale, of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa. If you want to buy eggs, order of him. [mar29;4w.

Agricultural.—The Beaver county Agricultural Society at their last meeting decided to hold their next annual Exhibition on the 27, 28 and 29th of Sept., 1871. A Committee consisting of D. M. Donehoo, A. W. Laird and I. N. Atkins were appointed to take charge of and to lease the grounds until Sept. 1st, 1871. T. O. ANSHUTZ, *Sec'y.*

The above mentioned Committee will receive bids up to Tuesday the 25th inst. from those wishing to lease the grounds.
D. M. DONEHOO, *Ch'n.*
[*Radical* please copy.]

Golden Fountain Pen.—Something new and novel. Be sure and read the advertisement in our paper headed "Greatest Invention of the Age." We believe the Golden Fountain Pen is unsurpassed. A good pen is a necessity to every man, woman and child. Agents here is a chance to make money in introducing a good and saleable article. ly.

The Drama in Beaver Falls.—Beaver Falls has a Dramatic Association, which appears before the public for the first time on this evening (Wednesday April 19th). The performers are all residents of Beaver Falls. The play for this evening is entitled "Ten nights in a bar-room." The proceeds are to be applied to charitable uses in Beaver Falls and New Brighton. C. W. Taylor, esq., is President of the Association.

RECEIVED at Speyerer & Sons, Rochester, Pa., one car of Canton City flour, one car of Etna flour and feed, large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., arriving from the East, at Speyerer & Sons.

MRS. F. D. FAST has opened a new Fancy Goods, Millinery and Notion Store, at the corner of Third and Seminary streets, Beaver, Pa. A choice assortment of goods will be kept on hand and sold at low prices. Hats and Bonnets made and trimmed to order.

Instrumental and Vocal Concert.—A Grand Concert will be given in the M. E. Church, Friday evening of this week. Prof. Roup and his Band from New Brighton assisted by Amateurs from Pittsburgh and Prof. Beuter, will provide the Instrumental while ladies of the Seminary will attend to the Vocal. Many of our citizens will remember with pleasure a Concert given in the old church by these Pittsburgh gentlemen and will be happy to greet them again we are sure.

Such an array of talent and such a programme for an enjoyable evening, we are sure, has never before been offered to a Beaver audience. We trust we shall sustain the reputation we have been earning in the last year or two of being able to appreciate good lectures and refining music.

Tickets at Drug Stores, Beaver, Bridgewater and Smith's, Rochester.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!—Look out for low prices, at the *Cheap Store* of Will Smith & Co. [apr19;2w.

FRESH ARRIVALS (semi weekly) of Hats, Bonnets, Shawls, Laces, Lace Collars, Jackinets and all kinds of White Goods.

LOOK HERE!! LOOK HERE!!—9 yds. of best Prints for one dollar.

JOHN still continues to buy his Goods at the *Cheap Store* of Will Smith & Co. he can do better there than any House in the county.

WE have procured the services of a first-class Dress Maker, and will warrant satisfaction. Any one getting work done in that line will do well to call at the *Cheap Store* of Will Smith & Co.

A Pension Asked for.—Hon. William McClelland, the member of Congress from this District, has presented a petition in Congress, asking for a pension for Mrs. Priscilla Harrison, widow of Samuel Harrison, late of this county, and a private in Co. C., 105 Pa. vols.

An Inhuman Mother.—A male child about three weeks old was found on the roadside near Middlesex, Mercer co., on Monday morning last, comfortably wrapped up and a bottle of milk by its side where it seems to have been abandoned by some person, probably its unnatural mother, who as yet is unknown.

Still Another.—On last Saturday morning a basket containing an infant apparently four or five weeks old was found at the door of P. R. Gray, in First Ward. It had been placed there sometime during the night. It was evidently the hope and intention of the person leaving it to have it well cared for, as it was warmly clothed, and an extra supply of clothing was found in the basket, also a nursing bottle, a bottle of soothing syrup and a five dollar greenback were found snugly tucked away by the side of the innocent sleeper. The Overseers of the Poor assumed charge of the child, and it is being properly cared for. —*Venango Citizen.*

One after another, the religious papers are giving their testimony against putting on black as a sign of mourning. The Pittsburgh *United Presbyterian* says: "A family will shroud itself years, as an expression of sorrow for one of its dead. That one may be in Heaven, rejoicing with joy unspeakable, while relatives on earth are moving about in heavy sombre garments, making their lives as gloomy as they can. There is no fitness in the thing. It is often a mere mockery of sorrow."

A "Ghost" in Butler County.—They have had a great ghost excitement in Butler county for several months past. A suit growing out of it was recently tried in the courts of that county, and it seems the end of the "fuss" is not yet. The Butler *Eagle* of last week gives us these additional particulars:

Our readers will remember the ghost case tried at our last Court. It seems his "ghostship" has not yet been laid. Among other contrivances, a spring-gun was set for him. A friend informs us, that a few nights ago, while John Halstead was watching for "spook," he heard a noise, and on going out, struck against the gun, which, going off, lodged its contents in his thigh, making a very serious wound.

At a wedding in North East, Erie co. last week, three ministers officiated, viz: Rev. J. F. Spaulding, of Erie; Rev. Mr. Townsend, of North East; and Rev. Mr. Guy, of Mayville, N. Y. The way it came about was this: Mr. Townsend was first asked to perform the ceremony, but expected to be away at the time; Mr. Spaulding was next appealed to, and thought he couldn't be present; and finally Mr. Guy was called upon, who agreed to do the job. When the critical hour arrived, all the parsons found it convenient to be present, and the astonishment of the several divines upon seeing one another can better be imagined than described. They compromised, however, by each taking a special part in the ceremony. It was funny for the wedding guests, but costly to the bridegroom.

Term Ended.—The winter term of the North Sewickley Academy closed on last Wednesday. Owing to the recent death of the Principal, the usual public examination of the students was omitted. On the preceding Sabbath, a sermon was preached to the pupils in the Presbyterian Church by Rev. John H. Anghey, and on Tuesday afternoon an address was delivered in the Academy in memory of the deceased Principal—Mr. Webber—by R. Gregor McGreggor, esq., formerly editor of the *Western Star* of this place. The next session will open on the 2d of May. We hope to hear of the continued prosperity of the Institution under its new management. Any information touching the school, terms, &c., can be had by addressing Mr. W. P. Webber, North Sewickley, Beaver county, Pa.

Angling.—Quite a number of our people can be seen just now trudging out each morning with rod and line on a fishing excursion. They leave home in the morning full of hope and bold as lions, but in the evening they are sure to return by way of some back street so that no one will see how much of ill-luck attended their efforts. Fishing, as a permanent occupation in this vicinity don't pay.

Miner's Strike.—Last Saturday some coal miners who came to town, got a little too much benzine to carry peacefully. They divided into two parties and after talking themselves up to fighting heat, two of them pitched in; one named M'Carty, knocked down the other, named Scott, and then proceeded to punch his head for him. He cut his upper lip, knocked a couple of teeth out, and bruised his head generally, after which he left.—*New Castle Gazette and Democrat.*

The Benninghoff Robbery in a New Phase.—On last Thursday says the Titusville *Herald*, the grand jury of Crawford county, sitting at Meadville, returned a true bill of indictment against Benninghoff sr., and two sons, for compounding a felony. The Benninghoff's are charged with attempting to "fix up" the great robbery case with the thieves, for the purpose of cheating the detectives employed in the case out of their reward. It will be remembered that just after the robbery old man Benninghoff offered a reward of five thousand dollars for each man tried and convicted of implication in the robbery, and fourteen per cent. of the money recovered. About twenty thousand dollars were recovered, and the detectives, after a long search, arrested four or five persons on suspicion of being concerned in the affair. Detective Robert Hague, of Pittsburgh, spent several months in following up the trail of the thieves, going as far west as the Rocky Mountains and New Mexico, and away up to Canada and Nova Scotia. Two of the parties were arrested and tried. It is alleged that Benninghoff tried to get them acquitted, in order to save the reward offered, but despite his efforts the jury found them guilty and sent them to the penitentiary, where they are now incarcerated. After the trial, it is alleged, Benninghoff refused to make settlement with the detectives, and give them the reward offered. Mr. Negapart formerly of Pittsburgh, and one of the parties instrumental in the arrest of the thieves, then brought suit against Benninghoff and sons for compounding a felony. The matter came before the grand jury of Crawford county, and a true bill was found, as we have stated. Chief Hague was one of the witnesses before the jury and gave testimony. At the request of the defendants, who say that they will not be able to get their witnesses from afar in time for the present term, the trial was postponed until the next term of court.

Enigmas.—I am composed of fourteen letters. My 2, 8, 10, 9, 1 is a part of the human body; my 4, 5, 6, 11 is an animal; my 10, 13, 12, 13, 14, 10 is the capital of one of the Eastern States; my 3, 7, 6 is a girls name; my whole, if properly appreciated, emits a ray of sunshine and exerts a salutary influence over whatever home it enters.

2d. I am composed of 33 letters. My 1, 2, 11, 16, 21, 8 is a boy's name; my 3, 20, 28 is a small insect; my 4, 5, 11, 17, 19, 5 is a public sale; my 6, 12, 4, 33, 16 is a bird; my 7, 15, 25, 17, 3, 24 is a kind of shoe or slipper; my 9, 29, 27, 20 is a young lady; my 18, 25, 11, 11, 21, 2 is a girl's name; my 28, 12, 30, 32, 24, 3, 13 is one who will injure reputations; my 22, 14, 9, 1, 23, 24 is an instrument of music; my 31, 18, 1, 5, 24 is a collection of small flowers in a head; my 10, 1, 10, 7 is a bird formerly reverenced in Egypt; my whole is a famous institution of learning. Answers solicited. L. S.

Installation Services.—That the reciprocal duties devolving upon both pastors and people may be better understood, appreciated and remembered, let every one interested in the prosperity of the church procure a copy. The pamphlet will be mailed to any address upon receipt of ten cents. Address, with dime enclosed, Box nine, Rochester, Pa.

New Goods!—Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods just received by S. & J. Snellenburg. Lowest Prices and Latest Styles in Spring Goods, Diagonals, Trocots, Meltons and Cassimeres of all the Fancy Patterns. Clothing cut and made to order—Fit Warranted—Broadway, New Brighton.

"The True and the False Idea of a Gentleman," was the subject of a lecture delivered by Rev. W. H. Locke in the M. E. Church, on last Thursday evening. The lecture was well attended and the subject elaborately handled. The Rev. gentleman demonstrated very clearly that Adam, Noah and several other old worthies were not gentlemen. Whether he succeeded in proving that editors belonged to the same class is a little doubtful. Of course, in discussing their *status*, and reaching a conclusion, he was not "on all sides of the question," but we are a little afraid that a large portion of his audience—judging from what he said—*might* think he was.

Pupils may still enter the Seminary to advantage for the present term. Miss Sturgeon, a lady of fine attainments, has been employed to give lessons in Painting, Crayoning and Drawing.

A Noble Institution—The Ladies of Bridgewater, Rochester and Beaver Benevolent Institution.

The above was established a few years since by the "Daughters of Rebekah, I. O. of O. F., belonging to Beaver Lodge 396," on the grand principles of heaven-born charity, to visit the sick and relieve the distressed. They enlisted themselves under the genius of Odd Fellowship in the army of Christian sympathy for the unfortunate. They visit every family in their respective boroughs who are needy, and instantly contribute to their wants. They have just elected their officers for the present year, and on presenting their report for the last year, it appears they have relieved nineteen families, whom they found in distress. It behooves every family whose means will admit of it, to assist in the working of this truly Benevolent Institution. Being present at their last meeting, I submit this to you earnestly requesting you to publish it, that the inhabitants of our neighborhood may know how nobly these sisters are performing the work they took in hand, feeling assured all will heartily sympathize with them in their noble effort to continue in these successful and happy operations, and God grant they may be enabled (through a generous public) to go on in their glorious mission of doing good is the sincere wish of an Odd Fellow.

Officers elected for the present year; President, Mrs. James Gordon; Vice President, Mrs. Marshall Hays; Secretary, Mrs. James Moorberger; Treasurer, Mrs. John Woodruff. Any donation will be thankfully received and acknowledged by any of the officers.
W. S.

A Wife's Intercession—Mrs. President Grant Appealed To.—

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* of last Saturday says:

The Shafer case was revived in a new shape yesterday at the office of the United States District Attorney Swoope. It will be remembered that Shafer, a respectable and well-to-do farmer residing on the old Washington Road a few miles from this city was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced at the last term of the Court for passing and dealing in counterfeit money. He was sent to the Penitentiary and is at present spending his time in that retreat, with a strong probability of remaining there for some time, unless the new movement in his behalf succeeds.

It seems that Mrs. Shafer has taken the case in hand, and a few days ago wrote a letter to Mrs. President Grant, appealing to her sympathies, and earnestly pleading with her to intercede with the President in behalf of her husband (Shafer.) The letter appears to have reached its destination, and evidently made an impression, as it was referred by Mrs. Grant to the President and by him handed over to the Attorney General, who in turn sends it to District Attorney Swoope, and asks for a full report of the case.

This request was complied with yesterday by Mr. Swoope, who gave an explicit account of the whole matter from its incipiency to the final sentence, together with such other information in regard to Shafer as had been brought out during the trial.

In closing the District Attorney gave a recommendation adverse to Shafer, for reasons that *since* his conviction operations had been brought to light which tended to show him to have been dealing in the spurious stuff sometimes previous to his arrest, and to have been engaged in passing it in other instances aside from them for which he was convicted. It is alleged that some of the witnesses who testified in his behalf have since called upon the District Attorney and informed him that they had since discovered these operations, which at the time of the trial were not known.

The papers in the case were forwarded to the Attorney General yesterday, and his decision, which in all probability will be the President's also, will doubtless be made known in a few days. It has been an exceedingly distressing case throughout, and this new phase of it, but adds to the sad history.

The Blood.—The blood is the life of the body. Disease is the antagonist of life. Every attack of disease is an attack upon the blood.

From the blood is secreted the urine. Every deviation from the standard quality of the blood is represented in the changed condition of the urine which is secreted from it. And as is the change in the blood, so will be the change in the urine at the time. To know the condition of the urine, then, is to know the condition of the blood and the kind of deviation or disease.

These are practical facts of medical science. Propositions which have been clearly demonstrated by the labors of illustrious medical authors. Bird, Beale, Prout, Simon, &c., and which are daily being satisfied by the examination of numerous specimens of urine sent to our office, No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, representing every class and variety of disease.

Those who would obtain a knowledge of this important branch of the medical art, having a knowledge of the appearance and standard properties and qualities of the urine, as also the general pathological conditions in disease, can soon learn the chemical analysis and microscopic operations necessary to detect the precise nature of almost every malady with a positiveness amounting to more nearly mathematical precision than is possible in any other way.

These investigations and the prescribing of medicines in accordance with these facts has been the practical business of our life. So extensive has been our experience in these examinations during the last twenty years that scarcely a town or township within fifty miles of Pittsburgh but numbers a dozen or more of patrons who have thus sent to us and obtained relief.

And knowing that hundreds of others are still lingering out a miserable existence without medical aid, some because they have passed through the "old ordeal" without relief, and some perhaps because they may not know where to apply to, we feel justified in making these *facts* public, satisfied that a number will seize upon these plain truths and be fully rewarded by a *cure*.

Our remedies in all chronic diseases are such as remove the morbid matters from the blood, and tone up the system.

To build up! not break down. To stimulate the organic system to a healthy action, and strengthen the body to its full vigor of animal life, are the principles which will lead to success, if success is at all to be had. DRS. OLDEHUE,
132 Grant Street Pittsburgh, Pa.

OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES, in a large variety, at B. Mulheim's

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE, April 11.—Among the bills introduced was one relative to actions of replevin to recover timber, lumber, coal and other property severed from realty, plaintiff shall recover notwithstanding the title to land from which the property was severed may be in dispute, provided the plaintiff shows the property in himself at the time of the severance. Also, relative to service of process in suits at law or in equity. A message from the Governor was received, communicating the history of and his action in reference to the difficulties in the coal regions since the last meeting of the Legislature, reporting the restoration of order, and expressing the hope that there will be no renewal of the riotous disturbances. The bill as reported by the Senate Committee for a Constitutional Convention was the special order. The bill provides for election for or against including delegates, on the second Tuesday of June next, the Convention to meet at Harrisburg on the second Tuesday of September, not to extend beyond one hundred days of actual session, and one-third of the Convention may order the submission of any question to the people seperately. There shall be thirty-two members at large, each voter to vote for not more than sixteen, and there shall be one hundred and eight district members, to be chosen in districts especially apportioned by this bill, and each voter shall have as many votes as there are members to be chosen in his district, except in Allegheny, where eight are to be chosen, each voter to vote for not more than five, and in Luzerne five, each voter to vote for not more than three. Thesalary of members five hundred dollars, and ten cents mileage.

HOUSE.—Among the bills passed, was one to transfer prisoners from certain eastern counties to the Western Penitentiary in Allegheny city. All else were local and private bills in which the public of Beaver have no interest.

SENATE, April 12.—The bill for replevying of timber, lumber, &c, passed; also, the bill giving courts additional power of amendment in certain actions, passed. Among the bills introduced was one authorizing the Governor to procure flags for National Guards, and to exempt them from serving on juries. The report of the Coal difficulties was ordered printed.

HOUSE.—Nothing of importance transpired. In apportionment matters nothing has been accomplished. The Republicans claim eight majority in the House and one in the Senate which the Democrats will not concede, though they report their willingness to give the Republicans one in the Senate and four in the House. Another meeting will be held to-morrow with probabilities of compromise within two weeks, and a final adjournment about May 5th.

SENATE, April 13.—A number of bills were introduced. The bill to extend the Anthracite mining act to the Bituminous regions was amended, and then voted down by a tie vote.

HOUSE.—The House passed a resolution not to consider any private bills introduced after next Tuesday; and was afterwards amended so as to prohibit public bills after that time—the bill as amended was then voted down. They build cob-houses and knock them down at the public expense. After an hour spent in ineffectual and dilatory motions the House bills for the imposition of all spirits in Pennsylvania, whether distilled here or not, and amending the corporation tax law by exempting building and loan associations were passed.

SENATE, April 14.—Two hours were spent in dilatory and unimportant proceedings. A great deal of partizan debate was indulged in on motions to adjourn, night sessions, &c. On the apportionment bill the discussion was bitter, the Democrats evincing a determination to stand by their bill at all hazards. An afternoon session was held because there was a prospect of a compromise in the Committee of Conference on the apportionment bill, but no result was reached.

HOUSE.—Considerable personal and party feeling was engendered by the motion of Mr. Straug to change the rule so as to allow bills on the second and third reading, to be called up any time after Monday, which led to a discussion of the dead lock, reflections on the Senate and the development of party policy as indicated in the Republican caucus last night. The Democrats voting against suspending the order for Mr. Strang's motion, it failed for want of a two-thirds vote. The House then, after one hour's session, adjourned by a strict party vote, Republicans voting aye. The House meets again to-morrow morning, when the Republicans will put in force their caucus decision to exclude by resolution the consideration of any new bills after Monday. Another meeting of the Conference Committee on Apportionment to-night. No agreement. They will meet again early to-morrow morning.

SENATE, April 15.—The Senate met and adjourned till Tuesday evening; there being no prospect of an agreement in the Apportionment Committee.

HOUSE.—The whole morning was spent in a bitter partizan discussion, on a motion to consider bills on second and third reading at any time. It failed for lack of a two-thirds vote. Nothing was done of public interest.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!! WALL PAPER!!!—25,000 bolts of Wall Paper, all of the latest patterns, at B. Mulheim's

Killed by a Vicious Horse.

EDITOR ARGUS:—On Saturday the 15th inst., James Black an employee of the Wampum Furnace Company was driving a vicious horse attached to a cinder wagon. The horse became restive and commenced kicking, though Mr. Black was seated high above the animal. He received a kick on his breast from which he died in about an hour. He leaves a widow and several children to mourn their loss.

This morning another employee is driving the same horse and occupies the same seat from which Mr. Black fell in the agonies of death about two days ago.

This recalls a homicide which occured in Wampum three years ago. Kirkwood murdered Knowles for which he is serving out a term of eleven years in the Western Penitentiary. Some persons are talking of circulating a petition for his pardon. Some years before he murdered Knowles he murdered a man named McConnell and perhaps it would not be well to pardon him before the expiration of his term, as he may live long enough after the expiration of his full term to kill a number quite sufficient to prevent the population of the Beaver Valley from becoming over crowded.—When he killed McConnell both parties were drunk.

Whisky; whisky, bane of life,
Source of tumult and of strife;
Could I all thy evils tell,
The wise would wish thee safe in Hell.
Rochester, April 17, 71. STARBOTTE.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!—A very large stock of the most desirable patterns of Carpets, as cheap as the cheapest; at B. Mulheim's, Bridgewater.

Frost—Fruit, &c.—On last Friday, Saturday and Sabbath mornings, we had heavy frosts in this vicinity. The general belief is, that nearly, if not all, of the peaches are killed. The damage in the country is more extensive than on the Beaver plains. The apple crop, is believed to be safe yet.

Execution.—Prof. Beers, an elocutionist now in Beaver, gave a public lecture and some recitations in the Court House on Monday evening. He desires, we believe, to organize some classes in elocution here. He is a fair reader, and seems to understand the philosophy of the human voice, and the art of controlling it.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON D. C., April 13, 1871.

The political contest in the forthcoming election of the local and municipal officers of the new territory of the District of Columbia, is fast becoming very exciting; and nightly meetings are being held in the different districts of the new territory, which are ably addressed by the representative men of the different districts, members of Congress, and others. Among the foremost in the Republican ranks is John W. Forney, who, true to his instincts, is untiring in his zeal in the great work. His labors are unceasing—not a night passes but he addresses large audiences.

Among those who address ed meetings last night were Senators Wilson and Patterson, Representatives Williams, Starkweather, Shanks, Elliott and Col. Charles H. Porter of Virginia, the latter, your readers will doubtless remember, was knocked down and cruelly beaten in the streets of Richmond nearly a year since for voting the Union ticket.

Senator Morton's serenade speech the other evening is another bomb shell in the Democratic ranks here. The crowd was so immense in front of the National Hotel that had congregated to serenade him, that the broad Pennsylvania avenue (160 feet in width) and one-half a square on either side, was hardly adequate to afford standing room. Senator Morton, though so physically infirmed that he is generally compelled to set while speaking, retains all the intellectual faculties of a giant mind, and is one of the very few since the days of Clay and Webster, who is not able to mold the sentiments of the masses.

At last the House has passed a bill removing the political disabilities effected by the third, section of the fourteenth amendment to the U. S. Constitution, from all except the following classes: First, all Senators and Members of Congress who resigned to take part in the rebellion; second, all officers of the army and navy who did the same thing; third, all members of the several southern State conventions who voted for the ordinance of secession. But it further provides that all persons whom this bill is proposed to benefit, shall be required to take an oath that they will henceforth protect, support, and defend the constitution of the United States.

While the bill is not as exacting as some would like, the main features of the bill were considered by the Republicans as salutary, and received the support of nearly all the Republican members, passing 144 against 46.

THE BILL FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF KU-KLUX

in the South, has been reported from the Senate Committee without material changes, and those changes will, doubtless be accepted without much debate by the House, and be disposed of without much delay.

Section 59 of the Internal revenue act needs amending, and Mr. Pratt of Virginia, the interest of whose constituents it severely effects, is watching the first opportunity to move an amendment to the same. It appears that the tax on tobacco is exclusively on the manufactured article. The leaf tobacco in its unmanufactured state, is free. Before any tax was imposed on any kind of tobacco, but very few used any other than the manufactured, as the difference in cost then was the slight expense of its manufacture by reduced labor; but since the tax the difference in the price is so great, that the leaf in its unmanufactured state is used nearly as much as the other, and thus the Government is deprived of the revenue it anticipated.

WHICH?

The administration of President Grant increased the collection of revenue one hundred and sixty millions over the collections of Johnson's administration for the last two years of his administration, since which time the collection of internal taxes have been reduced eighty-three millions, and custom duties twenty-three millions. Query: Is the administration of Grant more competent or honest than that of his predecessor? If not more honest, then it must be more capable—if not more capable, then it must be more honest. If neither of these be true then Johnson collected one hundred and six millions more in the last two years of his administration than Grant in his two first. The records show that such was not the case, but still farther, that Grant's collections largely exceeded those of Johnson. Which of the crimes against public policy was Johnson guilty of, dishonesty or incapacity? Again, which if not both of the public virtues, honesty and capability, is President Grant to be credited with?

VORHEES ON KU-KLUX.

While the bill for suppressing Ku-Klux outrages in the South was under consideration in the House, Mr. Vorhees of Indiana, said he desired to call the attention of Republicans to the fact that in those States where the Democratic party is in power no murders or outrages are committed, no trampling upon law is tolerated, nor are the rights of any citizen disregarded. We have no doubt his statement is correct in the main. The reason is obvious. Whenever the Republican party is in the minority it has never attempted to regain lost power by a resort to violence or force. It is a cardinal principle of Republican faith that the majority shall rule, and Mr. Vorhees will look in vain for an instance where the Republican party has ever laid violent hands upon either the rights or the liberties of man because the people at the ballot box have seen fit to transfer the authority once conferred upon other hands. The principles which form the base upon which the Republican party repose, are law and order. No true Republican believes that truth can triumph by the instrumentality of force, nor succeed when the only mode of argument is the bludgeon and the dash. No party will so surely destroy itself as that party which resorts to the use of violence to retain power when possessed, or to regain it when lost.

The Democratic party is a standing witness to the truth of this proposition. When in the Presidential contest of 1860, that party lost political ascendency in the government of the nation, and at once inaugurated a wicked rebellion, choosing rather to reign in Hell than to remain loyal subjects of Heaven. In proof of this, let facts be submitted to a candid people. So soon as the elections were settled the fact, that a power must pass from the hands of the Democratic party, the leaders at once commenced to steal and plunder from the Government of which they then had control, and by the 4th of March, 1861, had bankrupted the treasury, robbed the nations arsenals of its arms, scattered the navy beyond the reach of the government it had been organized to protect, and openly plotted to assassinate the incoming President-elect as way to assume the Presidential honors, to which he had been honestly elected by the people. Yea, more; organized resistance to the Government was at once openly countenanced by Democratic politicians, and efforts made to spread disaster and ruin where peace and plenty had hitherto universally prevailed. Nor did the party stop here—maddened by the loss of power, and clinging to the demoralized Democratic theory, of the right to traffic in human flesh and bones, it fired upon the flag of its country, waged war against the Government it had for more than a quarter a century controlled, murdered and starved to death two hundred and fifty thousand loyal men, and sent thousands more maimed for life an untimely grave. Would that these were all its crimes. But no—when the strong arm of the Government had finally subdued the party upon the land, and sunk it upon the seas, generously exempting its neck from a halter it richly merited and deserved, it again commenced to clamor for power, and because the people do not feel quite satisfied to trust it in all the States so lately in revolt, it starts anew on its work of ruin, by secret and masked organizations more terrible in their results, and more fearful to contemplate than all the tortures of the sepoy. CHIEL

☞For Coughs, Bronchitis and Consumption, in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery. It is also a great blood purifier and strength restorer or tonic, and for "Liver Complaint" and Costive Conditions of the Bowels it has no equal. All Scrofulousness and Skin diseases, as Pimples, Blotches, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas and Eruptions, yield to its wonderful curative properties. Sold by druggists.

Married.

THOMAS—STEFLER—On the 11th inst., at the Baptist Parsonage, at North Sewickley, by the Rev. D. W. C. Hervey, Mr. Pinckston W. Thomas to Miss Mary Stefler, both of Franklin twp.

DIED.

COOLEY—On April 7th, 1871, at his residence in Hanover township, Beaver county, Pa., Mr. Robert Cooley, aged about 82 years.

New Advertisements.

Orphans' Court Sale!

Farm in Ohio Township.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of William Elliott, late of said county, deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

Thursday, May 18th, 1871,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, late of said deceased, viz: All that certain tract of land situate in Ohio township, Beaver county, Pa., on the public road leading from Smith's Ferry to Darlington, about one mile from

ISLAND RUN,

and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post; thence by land of John Henderson's heirs south 81½ degrees, east 200 perches to a post; thence by land of Bob't. Dickson, south 71 degrees, west 191 perches to a post; thence by land of Matthew Johnson, north 21 degrees, west 81 perches to a post; thence by lands of Adam Henderson and Jas. Henderson's heirs, north 71 degrees, east 115 20-100 perches to the place of beginning, containing 79 acres and 130 perches of land: whereon are erected a

DWELLING HOUSE, PAINTED, LOG AND PAINTED FRAME, LOG STABLE, &c.

75 ACRES of said land are cleared, fenced and under a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. There are on the premises an ORCHARD containing about 100 apple, peach and pear trees in good bearing condition. CHURCHES and SCHOOLS are within a convenient distance. A deed conveying title will be given immediately upon confirmation of sale.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money upon the confirmation of the sale by the Court, and the remainder in two equal annual installments from that date, with lawful interest therefor from the same time. JOHN SLENTZ, *Administrator.*
apr18,'71 4w.] Black-Hawk, Pa.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of two several orders of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned Administrator of the estates of Wm. Liggett and Samuel Liggett, late of the township of Independence, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises on

Saturday, May 13th, 1871,

at 10 o'clock, A. M.

All the undivided one-half (being the undivided one-fourth each) of that certain parcel or tract of land in

Independence Township,

Beaver county, bounded on the north by lands of Samuel Lance, on the east and south by lands of Daniel McBride and on the west by lands of Jesse B. Connell,

Containing One Hundred Acres,

upon which is erected one Log Dwelling House and Stable, about 75 acres cleared and under good fence. A fine orchard of choice fruit on the premises. Schools, Mills and Churches convenient.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money in hand on confirmation of sale by the Court, and the balance in two equal annual installments with interest thereon from the date of said confirmation. Deferred installments to be secured by bond and mortgage—the purchaser to pay expense of preparing deed, bond and mortgage and stamping same.

For further information, inquire of Hice, Wilson & Moore, Attorney's-at-Law, Beaver, Pa., or of the undersigned, Clinton P. O., Allegheny county, Pa.

JAMES CHARLES, *Administrator.*
apr18,'71 3w.]

Administrator's Notice.—The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Martin Hice, deceased, late of Chippewa township, Beaver county, Pa., hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payment is required. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
apr12,'71w.] JAMES DILLAN, *Adm'r.*

FALLSTON

Foundry & Repair Shop.

Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than *thirty years*, during which time I have accumulated a variety of useful patterns, besides constructing models and taking out patents for improvements on

COOKING - STOVES

—and after having thoroughly tested these improvements, I feel warranted in offering them to the public.

PLOWS,

The GREAT WESTERN has no superior for this Locality.

STOVES!

Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking.

The Great Republic Cooking Stove

Has the best Heated of any Stove ever offered in this market.

IT TAKES LESS FUEL,

LESS ROOM TO DO MORE WORK,

BEST BAKER,

MOST DURABLE

ALTOGETHER

THE BEST STOVE IN USE.

In connection with the store I have got up a Patent

EXTENSION TOP,

which occupies little room, no additional fuel, and is not liable to wear out, dispenses with all pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time, and made to suit all stoves of any size or pattern.

Five Hundred Persons

Who have purchased and used the

GREAT REPUBLIC COOKING STOVE,

Most of whose names have been published in the Argus, are conf

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, '71.

SAN DOMINGO DEBATE.

Three days of the past week was spent in either forestalling the report of the San Domingo Commissioners, or in an attack on the Administration, which, the facts will enable the country to determine. For several days, week before last, Mr. Sumner made efforts to introduce a set of resolutions, contrary to the rule adopted by the Senate, that no business (with a few exceptions named in the rule) should be transacted at the present session, except such as related to the suppression of Ku-Klux outrages, without unanimous consent. On each of the occasions referred to, he pressed in his effort until called to order three times by the Vice President, and on the last occasion was reminded that the rule of action was reminded that the rule of the Senate for refractory Senators would be enforced unless he yielded. After these futile efforts to override a plain rule of the Senate, he consented to come within the rule, and asked unanimous consent to introduce his resolutions, which was at once granted, when he gave notice that he would speak on the subject on the following Monday (March 27th.) At an early hour the galleries and corridors were crowded to their utmost capacity, the assemblage being made up largely of the old rebel element of Washington. He commenced speaking at 12,15 p. m. and continued about three hours and a half. His speech was greatly inferior to his reputation. It was read from printed slips, and was made up for the most part of precedents and authorities, the connection between which, being far more of the nature of assertion or testimony than argument. The point sought to be made in the speech was that the President had assumed war powers, which are not only not warranted by the Constitution, but are expressly forbidden—at all points seeking to show that President Grant has been guilty of acts, which, if guilty of, as he strove to establish, would constitute him an usurper, and who should be removed by impeachment.

Mr. Schurz followed Mr. Sumner in a speech equal in length and of more bitterness, unhesitatingly declaring the acts of the President in relation to San Domingo as unmitigated usurpations. Mr. Schurz was, in many parts of his speech, brilliant but sophistical. The substance of his speech, like that of Mr. Sumner's, being in effect that the President was guilty of acts, which, to follow their legitimate conclusion, though he did not say so, could lead only to impeachment and removal.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, in a speech about one hour and a half in length, in reply to Mr. Sumner, clearly put several good points which had a telling effect.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, in a short speech, made a simple but telling defence of the President by showing that everything in his record was opposed to the charges made against him, and referred to several precedents justifying the President in the course pursued by him toward Hayti, and all other nations pending negotiations with San Domingo.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, arose to close the debate at 3,30 on Wednesday, March 29th. His speech was short, but earnest and characterized by dignified and telling arguments and precedents. With the hand of a master he reached through the sophistry of the speeches of Sumner and Schurz, and brushing aside the bare assertions of those gentlemen, in a few minutes showed to the Senate that there was but little in either of the speeches worthy of attention or answer. In a very brief space of time he showed that their speeches, whatever might have been the intention of the gentlemen, meant that President Grant was guilty of misdemeanors more dangerous and damning than those for which Andrew Johnson was impeached by the House of Representatives. After showing that such was the effect of their speeches, he proceeded to analyze the motives governing the speakers. He said:

"I agree with Mr. Sumner also in the conclusion that must follow, that it is motive that gives moral coloring to every human act, and, therefore, whether he may have succeeded or not in establishing the grave charge brought against the President of the United States, he must be regarded as morally innocent; but men who are morally innocent, are sometimes mischevious members of society, and are oftentimes misled by over-zeal to the perpetration of grievous evils. I doubt not that the Jews who clamored for the crucifixion of the Saviour, were honest in their judgment that Barabbas should be preferred rather than He. I do not doubt that the Roman centurian who plunged his spear into the Saviour's side, believed himself to be in the performance of duty. He was but obeying an order from his superior."

In concluding, he referred again to the motive which led to making these speeches in a manner that none can fully appreciate who was not present to see the effect on the Senate. After referring to the words of Mr. Sumner, which were as follows:

"And when I speak for the Republican party it is because, from the beginning I have been the faithful servant of that party, and aspire to see it strong," he said:

"I have no doubt of it, with somebody else in the executive chair. When the executioners took down the body of the Saviour from the cross after his crucifixion, it is said that they parted His raiment among them, and for His vesture they did cast lots; for it was without a seam and not capable of division. Which of President Grant's executioners is to be clothed with the executive vestment, may be decided by the American people in the autumn of 1872." After which he moved to lay the resolution, offered by Mr. Sumner, on the table. The vote standing 39 to 16, all the former being Republicans; of the latter, twelve were Democrats and four Republicans. These Republicans voting against his motion being Sumner, Schurz, Patterson and Robertson.

That the animus of Mr. Sumner and Schurz may be intelligently judged of by the public, the following facts are given. Mr. Sumner's first direct and bitter assertions against the President, were not made until after the removal of Mr. Motley. An intimate friend of Mr. Sumner, said, during last summer, that Mr. S. was perfectly justifiable in making opposition to the President, because he did not consult with him about San Domingo. Since the debate on San Domingo last December, Mr. Sumner has constantly been the object of special admiration and commendation by the Democracy. The very virtues for which they had before cursed him, and attempted to beat his brains out on the Senate floor, they now quote as worthy of all praise.

On Friday, March 14th, Mr. S. was in close converse with Mr. Cassserly, Democratic Senator from California for half an hour or more, explaining to him the resolutions on which his speech was made. Mr. Casserly after leaving Mr. S., conversed with Mr. Thurman, Bayard and Blair. Mr. Sumner and Thurman of Ohio frequently conversed together, as they did not do previous to the December debate. Other Democratic Senators frequently of late, came to him to show him letters and papers, which he seems to read with great satisfaction. These things are so palpable that many Republicans sitting in the galleries of the Senate, have observed them with pain.

Mr. Sumner was urged to defer his speech until after the election in Connecticut, by parties who knew that he intended to make a speech on the 2nd of March, demanding the impeachment of the President; but he resisted all appeals. The speech herein referred to, is the same, only revised, meaning the same thing, but in milder form. On Saturday, March 24th, he was requested by Senator Buckingham of Conn., to write a letter of two or three lines to friends who could make it public, urging Republicans in Connecticut to support their ticket on the 3d of April, but he replied he would consider the matter, and on the following day positively declined to do so. He was then urged to insert such a passage in his speech, urging Republicans to stand by their ticket, but this he also declined doing, and in neither case even giving a reason for his refusal.

Mr. Schurz stands in a more suspicious attitude. It is well known here that he was greatly dissatisfied in March, 1869, with the disposition of patronage of the President in Missouri. He bolted the Republican nominees in his State in 1870, and entered into a combination, which resulted in the election of Frank P. Blair to the U. S. Senate. He has for more than a month, had with him "Grosvener," who was the political editor of the Missouri *Democrat* during the canvas of 1870. This man Grosvener is believed to be in the pay and interest of the Free Trade League.

The Westlich *Post* in St. Louis, of which Schurz is one of the editors and proprietors, is now opposing the Union proposed between the two wings of the party in Missouri. Mr. Finklinburg, M. C., a bolter from St. Louis, says that no effort to harmonize the party in that State will be permitted to succeed, until reparation be made by the President in the matter of appointments. S. H. Boyd late M. C., (a bolter) from south west Missouri, says:

"There can be no union of the party until the President restores the Federal office-holders removed last fall for siding with the bolters."

Both of these gentlemen favored the election of Mr. Schurz to the Senate, and sided with him in splitting the party in their State, and may therefore be supposed to reflect his sentiments. Mr. Schurz's speech on the San Domingo question last December, it is well-known, has been largely circulated in Connecticut as a campaign document under the franks of Democratic Senators and members of Congress.

Such are some of the facts in relation to these Senators—given with regret that there any such to give—but I truly and fairly present them without comment, for the judgment of the country. Justice requires the statement that Senator Patterson of New Hampshire, one of the four Republicans, who voted, the other day, against the motion to lay the Sumner resolutions on the table, has said that he will not vote again on that side of the question. Up to the time of making that statement, however, he had acted steadily in accord with Mr. Sumner in his opposition to San Domingo.

WHICH PARTY?

Ten years are but a point in the National cycle; yet that is the duration, so far, of Republican control in this country. In that brief period, republicanism has developed the true principles of government, established the national unity and supremacy, restored a dismembered empire, defined and defended liberty, abolished slavery, reformed the constitution, opened up the interior of a continent, challenged the respect and admiration of civilized government everywhere, organized and disbanded the largest and most powerful armies and navies known to history, preserved the public honor and credit, and laid the foundation of national existence in the imperishable granite of the popular affection. And this is the giant which is about to be assailed by a crushed, but desperate foe; this is the party whose mission is supposed to be absolute. Shall this grand history be ignored? Shall the progress of a whole people be brought to a dead stand? Shall the work of the dead be blotted out? Shall the nation now commence a backward movement? The throes of an attempted revolution have left but two parties on the surface—the party of the rebellion and oppression, and the party of liberty and progress. Let the people choose which they will serve.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

During the last decade, Republicans deemed it unnecessary to give this question any important consideration, except as it related to the glorious destiny of the party. The great work it had accomplished for the country, the sacrifices it had made in rescuing the country from the thraldom of rebellion, and the principles of public policy it had inaugurated were themes which had been elaborated by every patriotic statesman in the land. But it seemed that no one had the courage to look into the vortex of party disintegration and sum up the issues of such a dire calamity.

It is true, that party ascendency was the agitating question which entered into every campaign where Republican and Democratic principles were surrendered to the crucible of public opinion; but while victory perched not always upon the Republican banner, the question of party disintegration had not been seriously contemplated, and the dismemberment of the Republican party was not deemed a matter worthy of serious contemplation. But there is now certainly some grounds for fear. What high and low tariffs, for revenue and protection? what the acquisition of foreign territory did for parties in the past, and what the Kansas—Nebraska bill and its consequent fatal ratifications through the whole body politic did in the more immediate past, may with some reason be regarded as probable in the future.

History is forever repeating itself, and it is now high time that the Republican party was looking well to the possibilities of its permanent maintainance among the powers that be. There is no adequate cause for swerving from any Republican principle. They are grounded on truth, and are the offspring of patriotic and honest adherence to the doctrine of great good to the masses. The only fear is, that while we forget the great principles upon which the party is founded, we follow after the dictations of one man or any set of men as to what should constitute our practical duties. If the party would only adopt as its motto, we can live either *with* or *without* President Grant, Charles Sumner, or San Domingo, there would be no fear as to its ultimate and triumphant future.

CHIEL.

The Joint High Commission.

WASHINGTON, April, 4, 1871.

It is stated to-night, on well informed authority that the labors of the Joint High Commission will be finished in a fortnight from the present time, and that the treaty, which will be the basis of settlement of all points of difference between the two countries, will be ready to submit to the Senate at that time. It is not improbable that the Senate will be in session two weeks hence, and that the treaty will be considered before the adjournment. Gen. Schenck has lately expressed the opinion that the work of the Commission will be finished in time for him to sail for England before the first of May.

—Last Thursday, (April 6th,) was observed as a Fast Day, and also as a Day of Humiliation and Prayer, in Massachusetts. As evidence of public repentance, there were afternoon and evening performances in all the Boston theaters, mainly for the benefit of the suburban population. As further evidence, if any were needed, there were many base-ball matches. In order to get themselves into a serious frame of mind, many members of the General Court made an excursion to Plymouth Rock. Of course, they ate no dinner, but strictly meditated upon the fasts (voluntary and involuntary) kept by the Pilgrim Fathers. There was a pleasant holiday, but no "humiliation" to speak of.

A WEDDING SENSATION.

Does Incarceration in the Penitentiary Imply Divorce?—The Mistake of a Pretty Lady Who Thought So.

The last sensation out in Nelson county, Ky., is over a matrimonial mishap which occurred not long since. The case is that of a sprightly little lady, aged thirty-six, who laboring under the mistaken idea that a husband incarcerated in the State Prison at Frankfort amounted to a divorce a vinculo matrimoni, without intervention of a decree from a court having jurisdiction to grant divorces, gave herself in wedlock to a gay old widower of seventy-three summers. The consequence was that only a few days of matrimonial bliss were allowed them—they were as happy as two very large sun flowers—when the stern, inexorable law stepped in and declared them twain, notwithstanding the man of God had pronounced them bone of one bone and flesh of one flesh. They twained accordingly, and executive clemency has already been brought into requisition to relieve the lady from any prosecution for bigamy. The couple are now quietly resting on their oars, waiting for the next term of the Chancery Court to come, when a divorce will be obtained from the "old love," who is still in prison, and another wedding gone through with as in the "new." The bridegroom has already given substantial evidence of his affection for the lady. On the day of their first wedding he deeded her two hundred acres of land, and made her a present of three thousand dollars in money. The day following he was so well pleased with his choice that he increased the land gift to five hundred acres, and the money to five thousand dollars. Should the little lady, to further test the affection of her lover, make a demand for a few more thousand, on the day of their second wedding, it would add another interesting feature to the case.

A Horrible Tale—Extraordinary Occurrence Out West.

A strange story, quite as horrible in its dramatic details as any Mrs. Anna Radcliffe ever devised from the coinage of her imagination, come to us from the region of Fort Sully. In that neighborhood lived a somewhat noted Indian, Yellow Hawk by name, who had abandoned his nomadic life and had taken to farming. By industry and economy he had become possessed of a horse and cart, and it was his custom to go to the different posts within accessible distance and dispose of the products of his farm. On these expedition he always carried with him a canvas tent, which he would pitch on the approach of a storm.

About three weeks ago Yellow Hawk went upon his last journey. He was accompanied by his wife and a dog. While he was in the neighborhood of Fort Sully a terrible storm, attended with thunder and lightning, passed over the vicinity. On the day following a party of men happened to come across a little canvas tent pitched upon the river bank. It bore a neglected appearance, and one of the party stepped up to it and looked in. What he saw there paralyzed him with terror, for he gazed upon a sight the like of which he shall probably never look upon again. At the end of the tent were Yellow Hawk, his wife, and the dog grouped together. Yellow Hawk sat upright, with his hand firmly grasping the neck of the dog, who was sitting on his haunched on the other side of the dog reclined Yellow Hawk's wife, leaning on her elbow. All three were stark, rigid, and all three the eyes were wide open; staring with a look of fear. The shock of this dreadful sight rendered the observer incapable of motion, and it was only when his friends came to him that his sense of movement returned to him. The three were dead; but wherefore? It is said that the lightning killed them; but neither out the tent nor about the bodies was the slightest evidence of the presence of the electric destoyer.

—A Washington correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune* of April 7th says:

The opinion is generally expressed among Republicans to-day that the President has greatly strengthened himself by his message upon Santo Domingo, which it is believed will commend itself to the good sense of the people as a wise and patriotic document, since, after Senator Morrill's speech to-morrow, the vexatious annexation project is shelved until next December, with little danger of its revival at that time. It is believed that the dissensions it has created among Republicans will be speedily forgotten. This happy disposition of a question which threatened to trouble the harmony of the party is fortunately followed by the passage in the House of the bill to suppress Ku-Klux outrages. These two events, together with the result of the Connecticut election, have given rise to a feeling of confidence and strength among Republicans, which has not existed for many months. The croakers who have been predicting the dissolution and defeat of the party are silenced, and the belief is generally expressed that the Fall elections will show that the Republican party has lost none of its hold upon the confidence of the people. The Democrats admit that the events of the past week have been greatly to the advantage of their opponents, and they are manifestly disappointed at the harmony and confidence which the Republicans begin to exhibit.

—A gentle being in California is on trial for murdering a former lover in an excess of jealous rage at seeing him seated between his wife and child on a ferry-boat. She seems to have been a woman of most liberal and affectionate disposition, as she states in Court that she has already four husbands. She made them all too happy for this world, for, as she naively confesses, two of them died and two committed suicide. The marriageable Californians are placed in a singular dilemma in regard to this destructive angel. It is equally fatal to marry her or to decline.

"From furious Sappho scarce a milder fate
Killed by her love or pistoled by her hate.

If she is not triumphantly acquitted by a sobbing Judge and a tearful Jury, it will simply be because they are afraid she will marry them all if she is turned loose.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Mrs. Fair testified to-day in her own behalf. She admitted having been married four times—once since her adulterous connection with Crittenden. Two of her husbands committed suicide; from one she obtained a divorce, and one was living undivorced when she married the last two. She avowed the most advanced free-love sentiments, declaring herself Crittenden's true wife in the sight of God, through his wife to whom he had been married 32 years, and the mother of his children, is still living. She said her recent marriage with Snyder did not make her his wife, because she did not love him. Two women who applauded her yesterday were fined $25 each for contempt of Court.

—Ah! what will they discover in Alaska next? Already we have had coal, grapes, gold, silver, copper, tomatoes, potatoes, furs, fish, and about everything to be found elsewhere in any part of this world. Now we read with rapture of the finding in this blessed land of millions of pounds of "fossil ivory," which is worth $1 per lb. in San Francisco! Now for guano! We are sure that there must be guano in Alaska. Now for a soap mine! If there isn't a soap mine in Alaska we shall be much surprised. Now for a mare's nests! If there are none of these in Alaska, full of promising young colts, we shall be much disappointed. And has there been any search for milk and honey?

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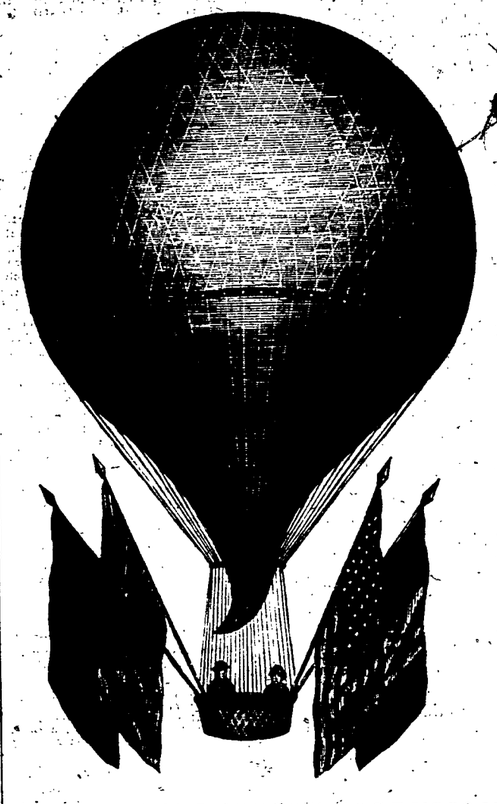

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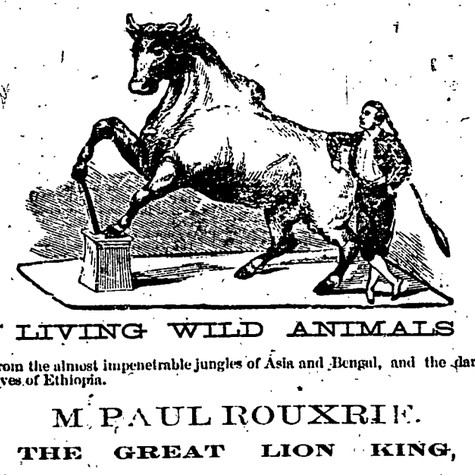

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